CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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HOW MAUDE VOTED.

Maude Miller rose on election morn
As proud as a kid with a new tin horn,

For she was to cast a vote, and she
Was filled with angelic ecstasy!

She felt that men were common clay
As she, on that glorious woman's day!

That she was the equal before the law
Of any old hemale she ever saw!

She could almost feel the dress of the hims
In tubular form on her nether l—bs!

She dressed herself with unusual care
From her dainty feet to her fluffy hair.

In a party carriage she would not ride;
She'd walk to the polls in her mannish pride!

She started forth with a dashing swing,
As gay as a jailbird on the wing.

A milliner's window caught her eye,
And you know she could never pass that by!

Stepped into the waiting spider's net
To try on a hat; it was early yet.

She spent an hour 'mid the fairy show,
Then happened to think she would better go.

Some gowns in a window lay in wait
For girls who would bite at such a bait.

She glued her nose to the polished pane
And studied the styles again and again.

She wondered how she would look if she
Were dressed in such dreams of finery!

She entered the store and for half the day
Inspected the goods in a crazy way!

As the day was waning she stood before
The flashing gems in a jewelry store;

Passed on to a window filled with hose,
And nighties and other sacred clothes!

Went into an ice cream joint to get
A plate or two of the frozen wet.

She met a friend on the street, and they
Swapped talk till an hour had passed away.

Then again she hastened in graceful flight
To make a shy at her sacred right,

But alas! as you no doubt have supposed,
She found that the mean old polls had closed!

They might have known, the condemned old set
Of men, that she hadn't voted yet!

They did it on purpose! It wasn't fair!
They were perfectly horrid old things! So there!

—Denver Evening Post.

THE OLD ROCKING HORSE.

Battered and bruised and worn and old,
Bereft of his mane and tail,
A veteran charger stanch and bold,
He has weathered life's fiercest gale.

The hero of many a gallant raid,
In many a bloodless war,
A soldier of fortune, undismayed
By battle and wound and scar!

'Neath the guiding touch of a little hand
He has traveled many a mile
Through the wonderful realms of "Play-like" Land,
Where the spirits of Fancy smile.

But, strange to say, in his boldest fight,
Though he halted or rested not—
Through all his travels by day and night—
He has stood in the self-same spot!

He has ridden far, he has ridden hard;
He has borne fierce brunts and blows,
And oft has felt, as a sweet reward,
A kiss on his worn-out nose.

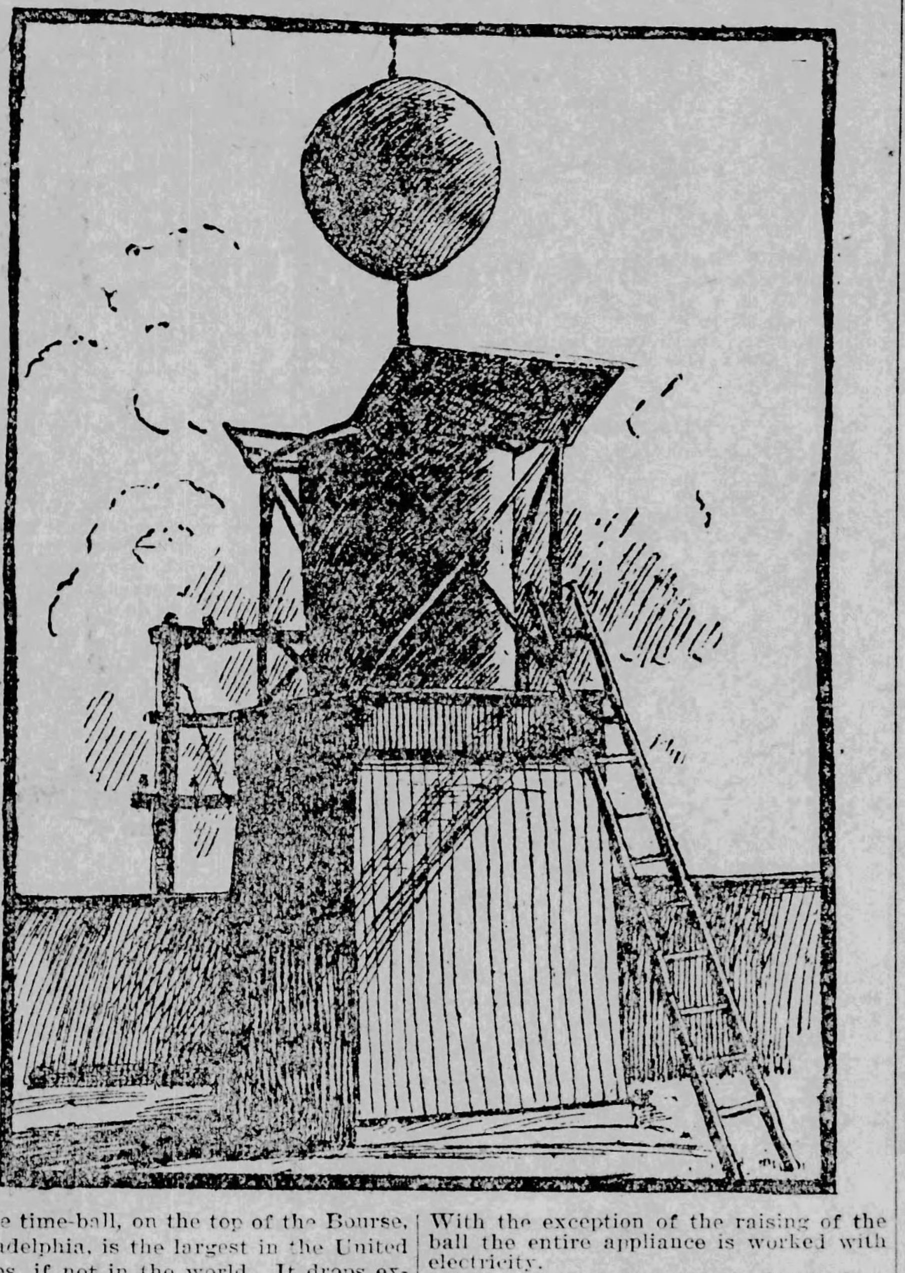
And though he is rather the worse for wear
And is crippled and shearred and old,
In the eyes of his master he still is fair
And worth his weight in gold.

—Herald and Presbyter.

CHINESE BELLE OF THE CANTONESE

China is divided into eighteen provinces and the dialects spoken in these states vary to so great a degree that the people of Canton—properly, Kuang-tung—entirely fail to comprehend the speech of their brethren of the north or west. The Cantonese are pure Chinese; the ruling dynasty is Manchu, or Tartar. Our illustration represents a Cantonese girl, comely enough even from an American point of view. The dress of the Chinese woman is always sober in hue, though rich in texture and harmoniously blended as to color. It is elaborately embroidered in characteristic designs. Chinese women of the lower classes put their savings mostly into expensive garments, furs and jewelry, and when evil days fall, recourse is had to the pawnbroker, who is a very important member of the business world in the middle kingdom. The head-dress of the Chinese woman is always elaborate, and none are too poor to indulge in ornaments for the ears and hair. Natural flowers are also an important feature in the adornment of the hair. Hats and bonnets are unknown. Long finger nails are regarded as a mark of breeding and wealth.

LARGEST TIME-BALL IN THE WORLD



The time-ball, on the top of the Bourse, Philadelphia, is the largest in the United States, if not in the world. It drops exactly at noon every day and the sailing masters correct their choronemeters by it. The United States Hydrographic Office operates it. The ball is forty-eight inches in diameter and is raised forty feet above the roof, making it 197 feet above the mean tide level of the Delaware River. With the exception of the raising of the ball the entire appliance is worked with electricity.

It is equipped with a break circuit chronometer which cost about $600, and, together with the chronograph, the total cost of the whole appliance was about $1,500.

The ball can be seen on the Delaware River from League Island to the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Delair, N. J.

Reason for Coolness.

"Adeline and I haven't spoken since last winter."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, she got a coat for $10 just exactly like the one I paid $25 for."—Indianapolis Journal.

Unappreciated.

"How beautiful the autumn leaves are!" exclaimed Mr. Blykins.

"Yes," answered her husband, resentfully. "If they weren't so common we'd be paying $4 or $5 apiece for them as trimmings for our wives' hats."—Washington Star.

On the Links.

Miss Cleek—How does Miss Spindle play golf?

Miss Niblick—Fluently.—Puck.

DR. WEIR MITCHELL'S PRETTY COMPLIMENT

One of the most delightful men in the country to meet is Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the famous author and specialist in nerve diseases. At a reception recently he met for the first time a well-known Philadelphia lady, and in conversation with her he spoke of his liking for the novel, "Cranford."

"I am glad that my memory is such," said he, "that within the space of two years I can completely forget that book, and so have the pleasure of reading it all over again."

The lady to whom he said this did not meet him again until a year or so had

"THUS I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF BECOMING ACQUAINTED OVER AGAIN."

passed. She found that he had quite forgotten her, and reminded him of their previous meeting. Then it came to him. "Ah, madam!" he said. "It is with you as it is with Cranford. I have the ability to forget, and thus I may have all the pleasure of becoming acquainted over again."—Chicago Chronicle.

Danger.

The Beautiful Roe of the Adirondacks trembled piteously.

"Ah, me," she moaned. "The open season has come."

The Lordly Buck laughed at her fears.

"Oh, it's all very well for you!" cried the Roe. "You have horns and are in no danger of being shot! But I look just like a hunter at a distance."

It could not be maintained that her alarm was devoid of logical justification.—Detroit Journal.

Mishap to Man's Obituary.

She wept. "Oh, you editors are horrid!" she sobbed.

"What is the trouble, madam?" inquired the editor.

"Why, I—boo—boo—I sent in an obituary of my husband, and—boo—boo—and said in it that he had been married for twenty years, and you—oo—oo—boo—boo—your printers set it up 'worried for twenty years.'"

She wept. But the editor grinned.—Baltimore American.

TRUE STORY OF FERNANDO JONES' DOG

MR. JONES' DOG WOULD DEFRAUD THE BAKER—

Fernando Jones says that the story about his yellow dog as related in a poem in the Tribune two weeks ago is misleading and false. Mr. Jones says that the story was clever, and that he enjoyed reading it, but for the sake of historical accuracy he must insist on the real story about that yellow dog. Mr. Jones says he owned the dog individually and alone from the moment it was given him by the skipper of a schooner from Buffalo to the time when he traded the faithful animal off to an Indian for a pair of moccasins. That dog won an immortal place in the early history of Chicago by exhibiting an intelligence which, while the old settlers would not admit that it was almost human, was, they all said, "almost Injun."

Mr. Jones was a young man then, and worked for his father, who had a hardware store on South Water street. Next door to the store was a bakery kept by a German. In those days pennies, which were as big as the dollar is to-day, were not popular. Storekeepers often refused to take them, or, if they did, tossed them disdainfully under the counter. After Mr. Jones received the dog he had to decide on a way of maintaining the animal. So he went to the German next door and said: "Jake, will you sell my dog a nice, warm bun every day?"

"Yah," said Jake; "I sell heem."

"And will you take your pay in big brass pennies?"

"Yah," said Jake, "I take any kint of monee."

Then Mr. Jones took his yellow dog into his father's store and led him behind the counter and fished up a penny for him from the floor. He made the dog take the penny in his mouth and carry it into the bakery. Mr. Jones made him put his feet on the counter and drop the penny down in front of the baker. Mr. Jones repeated this performance until the dog could buy his own buns. One day several weeks after Mr. Jones had taught the animal to buy his own meals he noticed the dog snuffing back and forth under the counter. Mr. Jones saw that there were no pennies there, and he waited to see what the intelligent animal would do.

After the dog had hunted in vain all over the store for a penny he trotted outdoors and hunted around in the sand until he found a found a smooth rock about as big as a penny. He picked this up in his mouth and carried it into the bakeshop. He put his front paws up on the counter and the baker reached out a nice new bun to him. In an instant the dog dropped the stone into the baker's hand, grabbed the bun and vanished out of the bakery as though he had been shot from a gun.

The baker rushed into Mr. Jones' store in a furious anger.

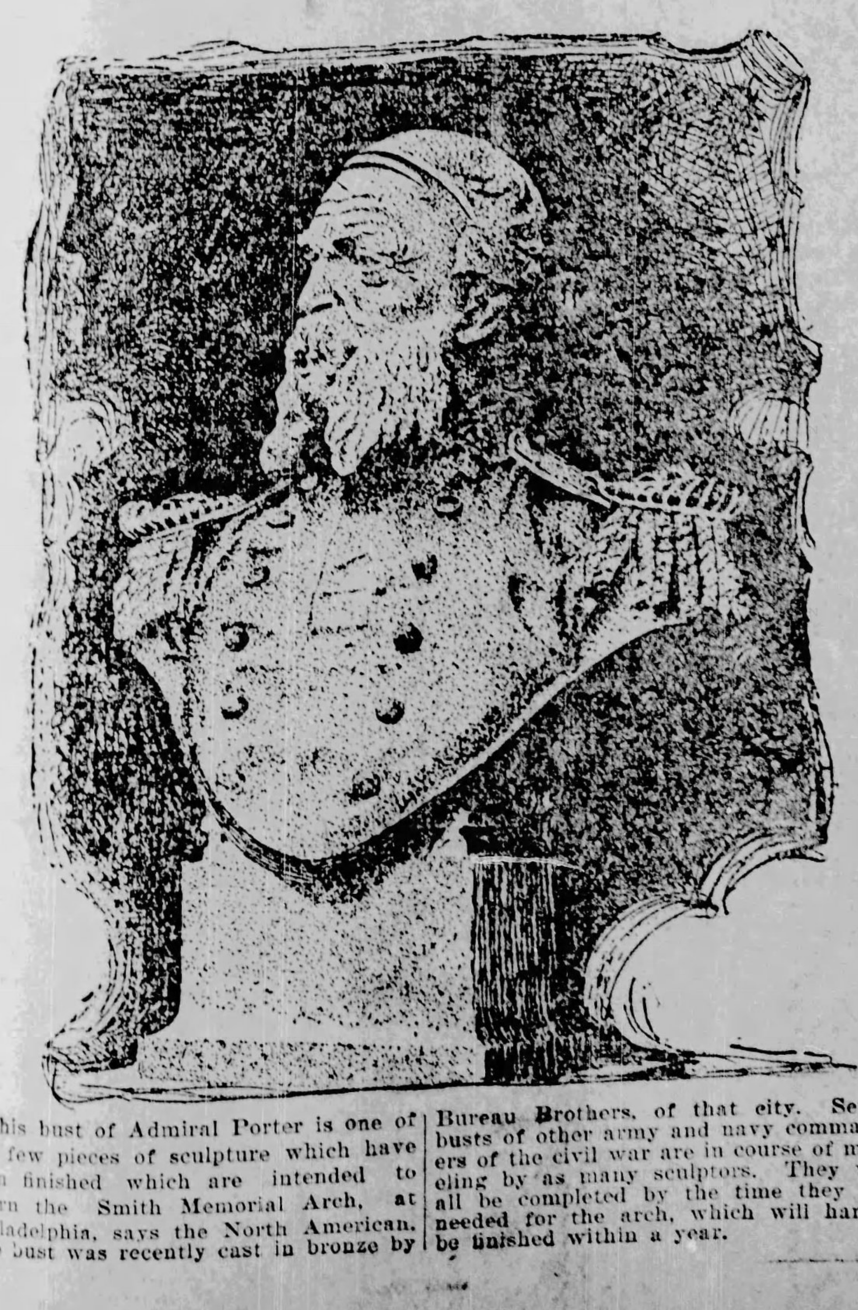
"Mr. Shones," he shouted, "that dog ov yours ist one tam swindler. He pretent he pay me goot money for dot bun undt he gif me dot rock. I vill haf him arrested eef he do not pay me for dot bun."

Mr. Jones squared the debt and after that put temptations out of the yellow dog's path by contriving that there should be pennies under the counter every day. Mr. Jones says he has no idea where the yellow dog could have learned its low cunning. He is certain that the yellow dog never was taught anything but the highest moral principles in the hardware store. Still the dog was in the habit each day of absenting itself for a certain season and consorting with low dogs which strayed in from the Indian villages. It was from these Indian dogs, whose higher nature had never been touched by civilization, that Mr. Jones thinks his yellow dog learned how to cheat and defraud.

"But," said Mr. Jones, "I want one thing understood: that dog never smoked cigarettes."—Chicago Tribune.

BUT HE WOULDN'T SMOKE CIGARETS

ADMIRAL PORTER'S BUST FOR SMITH MEMORIAL ARCH



This bust of Admiral Porter is one of the few pieces of sculpture which have been finished which are intended to adorn the Smith Memorial Arch, at Philadelphia, says the North American. The bust was recently cast in bronze by Bureau Brothers, of that city. Seven busts of other army and navy commanders of the civil war are in course of modeling by as many sculptors. They will all be completed by the time they are needed for the arch, which will hardly be finished within a year.

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of The CIVIL WAR

By General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER III.

When Harkless returned it was to summon Dr. Holt to the hall. The chat and laughter seemed to have died away. There was something gruesome in a midnight summons when it breaks in upon a scene of mirth and gladness. It was Norman who arose to the occasion and who bade black Pomp to strike up at once with his liveliest music. Mr. Lane, with appreciative eyes, nodded smilingly to Norman, as though to commend his generalship, and raised his glass once more to his lips. Then glancing toward his wife and daughter, his eyes fell upon Malloy, who, abandoning his station by Daisy's chair, had stepped to the nearest window, and drawing aside the heavy curtain, was striving to peer into the night. His face had gone suddenly pale, and the lawyer marked and marveled. Then again came the old butler from the hallway, and in spite of themselves, women and men, too, found it impossible not to look to see whom next he might summon. It was Lane himself, and setting down his glass, half empty, he quietly slipped out into the hallway. It was then that Mr. Malloy was seen to quit the window, and, with strange and unaccountable pallor, to edge his way among the groups and couples reforming for the dance, until he reached the main doorway. There he hung, as though listening for tidings from beyond. Next the elder son was wanted, and now, as though drawn by some dread or power he could not resist. Malloy followed. In three minutes Henry was back. In quiet tones he announced to the nearmost group that a dispatch had come from Cincinnati. Judge McIntyre was quite ill and business demanded that Mr. Lane should hasten home at once. Mrs. Lane, bidding Daisy remain, left the room and joined her husband. Strive as they might, there were men in that room that felt well assured that all had not been told, and that matters of grave import would yet be announced. The doctor himself came in for a moment. There was trouble in the kindly eyes. There was grief in the stout old heart. "Some kind of stroke," was the whisper, yet the honored judge and gentleman was never of apoplectic tendency. He was tall, slender, of nervous, sensitive temperament. What kind of a stroke? Then young Malloy reappeared. Norman, after a few murmured words from his father, had bent over Daisy's chair. "I am going to drive Mr. Lane to the railway," said he. "A train leaves Bardstown for Louisville at daybreak, so I have got to say good night. I had hoped to ride with you to Christmas service in the morning, but—" he stopped irresolute. Her eyes, that had been uplifted to his face, were glancing beyond. He turned to see, and encountered Malloy's. "I, too, must go," was that gentleman's hurried announcement. "I suppose you will change your dress, Mr. Holt. It's what I have to do, and Mr. Lane says you will pick me up at the inn."

Mr. Lane had said nothing whatever to Norman on the subject. There had been no opportunity. It was a 25-mile moonless drive cross country to Bardstown, over on the other branch of the railway, and the only point from which a train could be counted on before afternoon. Caesar, the rheumatic old coachman, knew little of the northward roads beyond the Hardin hills. Norman knew every trail and woodpath for thirty miles around. It was a case, the father confided to his son, almost of life or death. He himself would follow as soon—as soon as he could decently do so.

In the big dining room were obvious signs of breaking up, despite the doctor's pleadings. People seemed to feel they ought to go. There were whisperings of two dispatches. One merely said the judge had been suddenly and seriously prostrated. The other was apparently for the doctor alone, and told of something beyond. The messenger who had ridden out from town was a tall native, a hanger-on about the stables of the inn, a Kentuckian, big of nature and free of speech, and he had not scrupled to say in answer to questions of those who were ministering to his inner man, that the wires had been hot with exciting news from Louisville, mainly from points farther south where the people were in a ferment over the doings in South Carolina. Later advices sent by post the following day were to the effect that Judge McIntyre was alone at the office, and the last man to see him before they picked him up insensible was Senator Malloy, who was very much shocked—who said he had left him at four o'clock apparently perfectly well. At six the janitor heard a sound as of moaning in the judge's private office, forced the door and found him lying on the sofa unconscious and with froth on his lips and beard. Dr. Welland, whose rooms were in the same building, was summoned instantly, glanced at the stricken man and sent the janitor on the run for the family physician and for other aid. When he returned all save doctors and attendants were excluded from the office.

At least no such particulars were known when at two in the morning the stout, western built, double-seated spring wagon drove briskly away from Belleview behind a team of Kentucky roadsters that were the boast of the blue grass country. Norman, with a silent "boy," his body servant, on the front seat, Mr. Lane warmly bundled up on the rear. The night was dark and moonless, but crisp and frosty. The stars twinkled in the almost cloudless sky. The doctor had come forth with his guests, whispered a few words in his ear as Lane bent to shake his hand at parting, then nodded to his son, and away went the bays. The inn was still brightly lighted and a number of curious villagers hung about. Mr. Malloy came forth with valise and bag, and, with hardly a spoken word, took his seat beside Mr. Lane, and in three minutes Asholt was left behind. In low tone and at intervals Mr. Malloy sought to engage Lane in conversation, but the replies of that gentleman were brief and uninviting.

The road became steep in places and rough and rocky. Evidently they had quit the pike and were on some cross-country track. Thick darkness surrounded them on every side, but Norman drove steadily, confidently on. For ten minutes or so the pace was slow, the road tortuous.

"Short cut, Norman?" asked Lane, in low tone.

"Yes," was the answer; "Shelby gap. Saves six miles at least. The pike goes clear around the east end of the range."

At last, turning into a broader lane among black shapes of barns and corneries, Norman touched up his horse and again they bowled swiftly on.

"Shelby gap, you call that, Norman?" questioned Lane. "That's a trick worth knowing when a man's in a hurry and needs the shortest road. What I marvel at is how you can follow it in such pitchy darkness."

"Well, most of my life has been spent, so far, riding through these hills and dales," was the quiet answer. "I think I know every path that leads to Asholt or home, and I love every rod of them."

"You know your state better than most men know their home city," said Lane. "May the Lord keep Kentucky from the blunders they're making further south!"

"Amen!" said Norman gravely. "With all his wrath over the result of the election, father says Kentucky will never secede."

There was a moment's silence. Malloy, listening to their driver's words, interested in spite of himself in what this new and unlooked for possibility among his rivals might have to say, was yet thinking how unerringly they had been borne through that tortuous gap to the open skies and beaten roads of the northern side. Now, at the mention of secession and what might be the result, he waited expectant. There was something he much wished to know, but silence again fell upon the party. Malloy then bent forward and broke it with a significant query.

"And if Kentucky should secede, I suppose every good Kentuckian would go with her?"

There was something perilously like a faint sneer in the tone, something at all events that Lane himself noted with repugnance, and that stirred Norman Holt almost as did the words of the cadet lieutenant he had challenged and fought not three months agone, something almost like a "dare," that in boyhood days every lad of spirit so surely resented. Moreover, to the sensitive borderer, southern in temperament, sympathies, and mode of life, yet devoted to the union of states and loyal to the flag, the question meant far more. It involved infinitely graver sacrifices, whichever way the decision went, than was the case with those whose homes were farther north or south, whose associations, therefore, were either one thing or the other, who could be in acts or words either all northern or all southern without the loss of a single friend or dollar. It seemed to him, and it seemed to Lane that, in the momentous nature of the question at issue and the solemnity of the situation, only in awe and among intimates should it be discussed.

For an instant there was no answer. The words that would have sprung to Norman's lips—a rebuke to the impertinence of the stranger—were stifled by the instant awakening of the thought that this was still Belleview's guest. The laws of Kentucky hospitality forbade resentment of act or word of him who came accredited to a Kentucky fireside. The silence was so marked, so long, that in a sense of eager triumph Malloy was on the point of persisting in his question when Norman spoke.

"It will be time enough for us to say—when Kentucky has decided. Mr. Lane, can you see the time by your watch?"

"At all events," persisted Malloy, chafing under the implied rebuke, "your state's decision involves yours. That you probably admit," and he turned significantly to the lawyer, as though demanding that he note the point. It surprised him to see that Lane busied himself almost ostentatiously with the watch, as though he would not listen.

"Can you strike a match, Mr. Malloy?" asked the lawyer, adding instantly: "How far from Bardstown now, Norman?" and Malloy was again rebuffed. He found and struck a match. "Almost five," said Lane. "We'll make it easily, won't we?"

"By over an hour. There'll be abundant time for breakfast." Then before Malloy could again return to the attack, Holt half turned, looked over his left shoulder and deliberately said: "Kentucky's decision involves rather more than you imagine, Mr. Malloy, so say our elders and advisers, and they also counsel—silence."

There was no handshake between the younger men at the railway station that frosty morning. Lane noted that Norman purposely avoided Malloy, who, for his part, was pondering over the words, treasuring them, and the events of that night ride for future use against his adversary, even though little dreaming what opportunity that future might speedily bring forth.

CHAPTER IV.

April had come, soft and balmy, over the Kentucky shore. Birds and buds and even blossoms were everywhere along the lower Ohio, sweeping, bankful, to its confluence with the Mississippi. Nature spoke in the carol of song birds of joy, peace and plenty, yet there came dread and omen in every day's dispatches from the capital. There were days when no dispatches came from the massive fortress in Charleston harbor, where the flag still floated, though menaced by scores of hostile guns. All over the South the war spirit was rampant. The seceding states had chosen a president and congress of their own, and designated Montgomery as their capital. Tennessee and Kentucky were torn with conflicting loves and duties. Brother was divided against brother, wise men prayed and women wept in fear of the coming storm. It was the matter of but a moment to decide which side to take, save in these fair lands along the dividing line. There were men by hundreds even north of the Ohio, yet close to the Kentucky shore, who could not hide their sympathy for the south, so long had southern views and leaders dominated the great political party that, almost universal now throughout "the states in rebellion," was omnipotent in the great cities of the north, where were herded the mass of foreign-born voters, untaught, unthinking. It was in the farm, the village, the workshop, the factory, one read devotion as undivided to the cause of union and universal liberty as was the sentiment throughout the south in favor of slavery.

It was in the cities close to Mason and Dixon's line and north of the border that, emulating the activity shown in the southern states, the young men organized for drill, and as early as February there had been formed in Cincinnati a company of youths who called themselves the Anderson cadets, and at one of their February meetings there had been inscribed on their rolls the name of Norman M. Holt. All they knew of him at first was that he was a younger brother of Mr. Henry T. Holt, recently admitted to partnership with Mr. Lane in the old-established firm of McIntyre & Lane. Judge McIntyre, long an honor to the bench, would never sit in judgment on another case. With affairs strangely, some said hopelessly entangled, and after a sudden and serious illness that left him prostrate for nearly a month, the judge had retired from duty and from all active participation in the affairs of the firm. It was understood that under the care and guidance of his brother-in-law, Dr. Holt of Belleview, Kentucky, he had been taken to New Orleans and thence to Havana in the hope that rest and change would at least partially restore him. It was rumored that the master of Belleview had been compelled to make not a few sacrifices to meet the demands that came suddenly upon him, and that McIntyre had managed the affairs of his brother-in-law as badly as he had bungled his own.

Henry Holt was practicing as a junior partner in the old firm, and Norman, glad to be in Cincinnati on any plea, had begun the study of law under Lane's own guidance, with Lane's own son for chum and companion. Belleview had been left to the care of the overseer and his family. In sad confidence the father had confessed to his sons that more than half his means had been swept away, and that their allowance would be stinted. Henry was for turning all over to Norman. Even his small interest in the business would be enough for him, but Norman would not listen. They took rooms and board together in a quiet section of the city, and, keeping their own counsel as to the estate, went sturdily to work.

But with his twenty-first birthday close at hand, Norman Holt was facing more than one most serious problem. When first he looked into the face of Daisy Lane he had every reason to believe that from his mother's fortune alone there would come to him enough to make him independent. His father had so assured him when he insisted upon his withdrawal from West Point. It was then most assiduously watched and cared for by Judge McIntyre, as it had been for many a long year. Now as the winter began to wane Norman realized that the fortune was gone and that his father's wealth was mainly in negroes, horses, dogs and Belleview, property that consumed far more than it produced. It fell upon him with almost brutal force that besides an honored name he would have next to nothing to offer the girl he loved, and love Daisy Lane he knew he did with all the strength of his heart, now torn with jealous dread and sore dismay. Lane, too, had suffered through his partner's ill-starred ventures, and it had made him silent, reserved, even at times morose.

He had watched with jealous dread the growing ascendency over his senior of that upstart Malloy. He only vaguely dreamed how deeply McIntyre was enmeshed. He never dreamed at all that Holt's fortune could be involved, and, disliking young Malloy, even while impressed and influenced by his father's wealth, he had seen with secret approval the dawn of Norman Holt's regard for his precious child, had shown him especial confidence and cordiality during the few brief days at Belleview, and now felt it necessary to be correspondingly distant if not, indeed, cold and at times even repellant. This was the more difficult, because Theodore, his first born, had become frankly enthusiastic about Norman, and was forever talking of him at table and would have had him perpetually in the house, where indeed Norman's inclination would perpetually have led him, but unerringly the latter noted the father's change of manner.

Moreover, it was next to impossible to go there in the evening and not find Malloy—Malloy, whose manner conveyed too much of self congratulation and obtrusive triumph not to be hateful in a rival's sight. And then, again, Henry had spoken. He, too, had disliked Malloy. He had heard Kate Ray and her mother refer to him in terms so guarded that he felt there was something amiss, and Kate Ray was a girl to win whose good opinion the elder brother would have walked to Lexington often as he longed to ride thither, which was every day in the week.

She had heard of young Malloy while in Cincinnati, and heard of associations that made her marvel he could set foot within the doors of Belleview, but here again was the Kentucky code. Malloy was there and well accredited. He was the doctor's guest, and, even to Henry, who appealed to her, she shut her lips as to anything she knew against him. From her and from others whom he knew in Cincinnati, Henry could learn nothing tangible to Malloy's disadvantage, save that he was his father's son and had some time since been somewhat wild. Now, with abundant means, he was welcomed in many houses. He would have a luxurious home. He was an undoubted "catch" for whom many mammas were angling. Why shouldn't Lane listen to him as a suitor for his daughter's hand? Henry did not tell Norman he himself was "lasslorn," but he gravely bade him look the situation in the face and ask himself if it were not wise to avoid the flame. He was surprised when Norman, though with averted eyes, simply replied, "I have."

(To be continued.)

LORD WOLSELE[…] SENS[…]

Grim soldier as he is L[…] late commander-in-chief o[…] army has a keen sense […] When the Institute of Journ[…] their annual conference in D[…] eight or nine years ago Lord […] who was then the command[…] forces in Ireland, invited the[…] to Kilmainham. After being […] Lady Wolesley on the lovel[…] lawn and a capital lunch the[…] himself took round a personally c[…]ed party, chiefly composed of […] Tumbling to the situation, he seem[…] know exactly what would interest […]men, and after being shown variou[…] partments of the Kilmainham hosp[…]

"THESE ARE THE SHIRTS THE MEN WEAR."

which is the Chelsea hospital of Ireland, they found themselves in what looked like a draper's shop.

"These are the shirts the men wear," replied the military cicerone. "See, they are a good size," and he held up one for inspection. "But," said one well known lady journalist, "you don't mean to say that this shirt fits one of the soldiers. It's enormous. It was never made to fit a soldier." "No," madam. We make the soldiers to fit the shirt when they come in here. Shall I show you how we do it?" Off they marched after Lord Wolseley to the large hall, where the old soldiers—heroes of 100 fights—were enjoying a good square meal.

RAILROAD MAGNATE PAID AN OLD DEBT

The late Henry Villard, according to a writer in a Wisconsin paper, was once engaged in publishing a newspaper in Racine, where he was known as Henry F. Hilgard. The venture was not a success and was abandoned, the editor leaving about $1,000 in debts behind him. It was during the civil war that he changed his name to Henry Villard. The writer, to whom the late capitalist was indebted, says: "The name of Henry Villard was begining to become pretty well-known all over the country in the early 80's. About this time I saw in a German paper a statement to the effect that Villard's name was formerly Hilgard. I was anxious to make the acquaintance of Mr. Villard and wrote to the editor asking him for further particulars. He advised me to write to the gentleman in New York and I did. In a few words I reminded him of the events that had taken place thirty years before. With interest the sum I was out amounted to a little over $1,000. I told him that for $1,000 I would call it square. In less than a week I received a letter from Henry Villard's private secretary containing a check for $1,000, with a request to forward the papers bearing on the case immediately, which I did."

Saving Women.

Mr. Payne—What! Sixty-eight dollars for an evening dress? Why, I thought you were going to have your last year's black lace made over.

Mrs. Payne—I did, dear. I had it made over red satin, and that's what cost so.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

EMPRESS HARUKO, FIRST WOMAN OF JAPAN.

The old Japan thought little of its empresses. The list of them goes back for half a thousand years before Christ, but the present empress is the first who has been empress in more than name. Mutsuhito is the first emperor of his line—and there have been 120 before him—who has given his wife a seat at his table and allowed her any voice in the national councils. She was married to him when he was 17, the year after his coronation, and together they have raised the standard of the Japanese court—as they raised the standard of national life—to a height it had never reached before. In the 30 years since her marriage, the Empress Haruko has presented the emperor with one son and four daughters, and the children are all brought up with western ideas. The empress rides well and makes good use of a gymnasium which has been constructed for her benefit in the palace at Tokio, and she has satisfied all the domestic and imperial requirements of her husband so well that Mutsuhito has dedicated numberless poems to her.—Chicago Tribune.

...au.

...nd address ... question. 2.— ...e. 3.—Don't ... or firms, nor ...ning, for such ...dvertising. 4.— ...liability of any ... reserve the right ...n whose answer ...l interest; and will ...cal problems, ques- ...oncerning prices of ...s by mail.

...nsion.

...ific states—California, ...shington—improve much ... manufacturing in the ...ccount of the trade with ...he Philippine islands, or ...agua canal, if constructed, ...stern and southern states ...e Pacific states?"—S. W., ..., N. Y.

...antages the Pacific states are ...g as the result of expansion ...nue, whether the Nicaragua ca- ...ilt or not. The latter will ben- ...hole country, the Pacific states ... the remainder. Don't take too ... view. What benefits one sec- ...e country benefits all. This is ...o truth that it does not need dis- ...t.

...uccession.

...the event of the death of both ...ident McKinley and Secretary of ...Hay before the 4th of next March, ...would succeed the latter? It seems ...me that the larger part of the Pres- ...ential succession law passed during ...e first term of Cleveland, is superflu- ous, for when the secretary of state be- comes President, he would have another secretary of state, who would succeed him. Please explain."—R. C. R., Mahaf- fey, Pa.

Should the President die and Secretary Hay become President, and the latter then die, his secretary of state would be- come President, of course. The law was passed as it is simply to cover a case like that of the assassination of Lincoln, when an attempt was made on the life of Secretary Seward. Such a plot might easily include several cabinet members.

Anno Domini.

"A minister and myself had an argu- ment recently over the count of time. He contended that the present count begins at the crucifixion of Christ, and I be- lieve that it begins with the birth of Christ. In other words, he claims that it has been 1900 years since the crucifixion and I think that it has been 1900 years since the birth of Christ. If you will be so kind as to explain it will be gladly re- ceived by both parties."—J. F. H., Leba- non, Mo.

The count of time, in the Christian era, begins with the birth of Christ. Diony- sius Exiguus, a monk, introduced that mode of reckoning, in the middle of the sixth century. His computation was er- roneous, however, and it is now believed that the birth of Christ occurred four years earlier than the date fixed by Dion- ysius.

Speil Marks.

D. C. H., Hamilton, Ind.: The rubbing you send is not of a coin at all, but a spiel mark. It is a counter, made in the similitude of a coin, for use in playing games of cards. It is of no value. The mark is the German unit of money; the word spiel means to play. Spiel mark then means the same as "play dollar."

State Flowers.

"What is the state flower of each state? What is the national flower of America? Who chooses them?"—M. B. K., Colton, Wash.

There is no national flower of America, and no need of one. The eagle and the flag are all the symbols we need. Nobody who has any real authority has ever chosen a state flower, so far as we are informed.

Southern Disfranchisement.

"Why is it that the colored man is dis- franchised in southern states, contrary to the constitution, and why is it not en- forced?"—A. R. B., Eleanor, Ill.

"By your late statement, North Caro- lina by state laws has disfranchised one- third of her voting population, and Louis- iana one half, also Mississippi more than half her voting population. Has not Con- gress the power by law to reduce their representatives in Congress in the same proportion if proper petitions were pre- sented to that effect?"—J. E. R., Elk Rap- ids, Mich.

Citizenship does not involve the right to vote. All women born in the United States are citizens, but few of the states allow them to vote. The United States confers citizenship; the state decides who of her citizens shall vote. There is but one limitation on the power of the state in this regard, and it is that embraced in the Fifteenth amendment to the constitu- tion of the United States, which says that "the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged * * on account of race, color, or previous condition of servi- tude."

A state may abridge the right to vote on any other ground but this. It may im- pose an educational qualification. Missis- sippi has done this, and a case was taken to the Supreme court of the United States, which decided that the Mississippi provision is constitutional.

In Louisiana and North Carolina, the new amendments to the state constitution provide an educational qualification. This is all right, as was shown by the Mississippi case. But then they add the clause, which exempts from its provisions all who were voters in 1867, or the chil- dren of those who were voters then. This allows the illiterate whites to vote, but prevents illiterate negroes from doing so.

The question is whether this provision is contrary to the Fifteenth amendment. The only tribunal which can decide this is the Supreme court of the United States. To get a decision, a negro, illiterate, must apply to vote at an election, be refused, and then bring suit in the Supreme court. This will cost money. Now, instead of talking about it, or running around get- ting signatures to petitions, the practical and sensible course is to raise money, by contributions, to pay the expenses of the case; to have a man, at the next election in one of these states, try to vote, be re- fused, and then bring the suit. That will test the matter, and settle it for ever.

If the supreme court decides that the clause in question is unconstitutional, then it is of no effect, and will not bar negroes from voting in those states. If that court decides the clause is constitutional, then nothing whatever can be done, either by Congress or anybody else.

Negroes in Ohio.

"What are the state laws in Ohio as re- gards the negro? Some people here say on the streets in Ohio the male negroes are allowed to walk up and go with the white ladies. They also say the white children are forced to take their school- ing under the same roof with negro chil- dren, and worse yet, that the negro man is allowed to marry a white woman or a white man to marry a negro woman."—E. J. H., Ballard, Va.

There are no special laws as to negroes. They are under the same laws as the rest of the people. You must remember two things—that negroes are much scarcer in Ohio than in Virginia; that they are bet- ter educated, and conduct themselves well, as a rule. The writer has lived in Ohio all his life, but he never saw a ne- gro man walking on the streets as escort to a white lady. Black and white chil- dren attend the same schools in many places—here, in Toledo, for instance; but three or four colored children in a room full do not disturb the equanimity of chil- dren, parents or teachers. Up here we are free from the silly bugbear of "social equality" which seems to possess a lot of the Southern whites. There are a few cases in the slums of the cities, where a degraded white woman is married, or claims to be married, to a negro man, but the writer does not know of a white man who married a negro woman. Perhaps if some of your good people would come up here and investigate for themselves, they would not worry over the negro question as they seem to do.

National Revenues.

"Please inform some of the readers of The Blade here how the general govern- ment gets money to pay its running ex- penses. Some say they pay part of their state taxes direct for it. If they see it in The Blade Bureau they will believe. I tell them from customs and revenues. They also say the state pays the expenses of its soldiers for the late war with Spain and in the Philippines."—S. C. Ruckman.

The expenses of the government of the United States are all paid by the reve- nues received from customs duties on im- ported goods, and from internal revenue taxes—on liquors, tobacco, oleomargarine, etc. No portion of state taxes are paid to the national government. From the date soldiers are mustered into the service of the United States, all expenses are paid by it.

Pardons in Ohio.

"Will you inform me if a judge can sentence a man for life without pardon in the state of Ohio?"—B. B. R., Custar, Ohio.

No; the governor has the right to par- don, in any case.

Election Figures.

"Please publish the total number of popular votes cast for each of the five Presidential candidates—the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist Labor and Social Democratic."—J. H., Cambria, Pa.

"Please publish the popular vote for President at your earliest convenience."— W. A. D., Losia, Tenn.

"Will yop please give me McKinley's plurality in Indiana?"—O. L. M., Nevada, Ohio.

When the full official figures are re- ceived from all the states, the summary will be published. We are publishing the official state votes as they appear, and they are printed from week to week in our news columns.

Alexandre Dumas.

"Please give the biography of Alexan- dre Dumas, 1803-1870."—W. L., Yale. Ill.

Alexandre Davy Dumas, born 1803, died 1870, is known as Alexandre Dumas, pere; his son, the third of the name, as Alex- andre Dumas, fils. They were the two who were distinguished as dramatists and authors; hence the terms, "father" and "son," used to distinguish them apart. Dumas pere, at the age of 20, was given a small office in the household of Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans. He wrote light dramatic pieces. Seeing performances of Shakespeare by an En- glish company in Paris, which awakened his genius, he determined to reform the French stage. His first play of the new school, brought out in 1829, created a sensation, and brought him 30,000 francs. A second historical drama followed, and then Antony, produced in 1831, his most characteristic production. Ten other plays followed up to 1835, when he entered the field as a novelist, with Isabelle de Baviere. The Three Musketeers and the Count of Monte Christo appeared in 1844. From then to the end of his life he pro- duced a prodidigious number of romances. He married Ida Ferrier, an actress, in 1842, she dying three years later. He died at Dieppe on the day the Prussians entered the city.

Free Trade.

"In what instance does free trade in- jure the United States?"—W. W. W., Dresden, Kan.

Free trade injures all classes of people in the United States, especially work- ingmen. Under it we would buy the most of our manufactured articles abroad, in- stead of making them ourselves. Our own workmen would thus be out of work and without wages. They could not buy food of the farmers.

Greater New York.

"What constitutes Greater New York?" —W. J. H., Fenton, Mich.

Greater New York consists of New York City proper—not only that portion on Manhattan Island, but the annexed dis- trict in Westchester county, called the borough of the Bronx; the county of Kings, Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and Staten Island, which is the county of Richmond.

Any bookseller will give you the names of wholesale dealers in stationery in De- troit.

Not Pensionable.

"Can a widow of a Union soldier, who served only 60 days as scout, draw a pension?"—I. C. T., Letch, W. Va.

A man had to be mustered into the service of the United States, and serve 90 days, to be eligible to pension; and un- less this was done, his widow is not eligible.

State Census Figures.

"I wish to get the present census of each state and territory. Will you publish the same in your weekly, or let me know where I can get them?"—D. F. M., Zanes- ville, O.

We are publishing them regularly, week by week, as they are given out, in our news columns; and we can not repeat them.

His Name.

"Can you answer in the next issue the name of the man who rang the Liberty bell when the Declaration of Independence was adopted?"—C. C. H., Bethel, Ind.

We never heard his name. Can any reader tell it, and give authority for the statement?

Testing Diamonds.

"How can an inexperienced person tell a genuine diamond from a counterfeit? Also, what makes the price of diamonds? Is it the size and weight, or is it the cutting?"—I. W., Alliance, O.

An inexperienced person can not tell the quality of a diamond, and often can not tell a diamond from an imitation. Therefore, never buy diamonds except from a responsible dealer, on his guaran- tee, or with the advice of an expert. The value of a diamond depends first upon its size; a two-carat diamond is worth four times as much as a one-carat stone. The color, and the "water" of the stone also affect its price.

Cement Floors.

"How long will mortar walks, stable- floors, foundations to buildings, etc., made from Portland cement, resist the elements before they will begin to weaken and crumble? What per cent cement should be used, in foundation walls? Give some practical information about using it."— Subscriber, York, Neb.

We are not familiar enough with the subject to give a complete answer. Will some reader kindly reply for publication?

Recipe Wanted.

"Can you give me the ingredients that make up the washing compound wherein white wax appears to predominate? If not, give me the best washing recipe you know of."—J. H. Val Verde, Cal.

If any reader of The Blade has the for- mula asked for, we shall be glad to pub- lish it, if sent to the Bureau.

Miscellaneous.

G. W., Bushnell, N. C.: There is no such word recognized.

P. O. D., Nokomis, Ill.: Send your full name. Initials will not do.

W. H. C., Sutherlands, N. C.: We do not know the winter temperature of Ne- braska. Oklahoma is quite as healthy as Nebraska, and somewhat warmer.

S. B. A., W. Va.: Send a sample of the fungus, with letter of inquiry, to "U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, Washington, D. C."

S. C. M., Calla, O.: An express com- pany can refuse to accept goods for ship- ment if the stamp for the receipt is not paid for. It does not matter whether you take the receipt or not. The law requires the company to stamp it. The matter was decided by the supreme court.

Lucky.

"You have a cheerful room in which to work," said the visitor to the machine typesetter.

"Yes, sir," replied the latter. "Our lines are cast in pleasant places."—Detroit Free Press.

Music in the Air.

Brown—We are having music at our house now. We have a new baby grand.

Gray—Music? So are we. We have a grand new baby.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Peace.

Peace hath her victories, no doubt,
But victories which are,
While quite renowned, less useful
In politics than those of war.

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition.

This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by paleness, nervousness and more or less general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore.

It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when she was thirteen years old, and developed so rapid- ly that when she was eighteen she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited by professional treatment, but according to their own unsolicited statement, were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently cures the disease.

GET UP!

That's the morning call of Chanticleer. It's a welcome cry to a well man. But to a man whose sleep seems to have been only an unrefreshing stupor; who wakes with burning eyes, throbbing head, and a bad taste in the mouth, it means only a new day's misery.

In such a physical condition health is most surely and swiftly restored by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and it cures through the stomach diseases of liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and every organ is benefited by the resulting increase of rich, pure blood.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have been of great benefit to me," writes (Prof.) Pleasant A. Oliver, of Viola, Fulton Co., Ark. "Before I used the above mentioned remedies my sleep was not sound; digestion bad; a continual feeling of misery. I now feel like a new man. Any one in need of medical treatment for nasal catarrh could do no better than to take treatment of Dr. R. V. Pierce. I know his medicines are all right in this class of diseases."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, cloth binding, sent free by the author, on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. In paper covers 21 one-cent stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WOULD BE GARROTED FOR A WRITE-UP

William Dean Howells tells an interesting story of two of his literary friends, Keeler, the correspondent, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich. From college, says Mr. Howells, Keeler went to Europe and then to California, whence he wrote me that he was coming on to Boston with the manuscript of a novel which he wished me to read for the magazine. I reported against it to my chief, and nothing could shake Keeler's faith in it until

KEELER WAS WILLING.

he had printed it at his own cost and known it to fail instantly and indecisively. He had came to Cambridge to see it through the press and he remained there four or five years, with certain brief absences. Then, during the Cuban insurrection of the early 70's, accepted the invitation of a New York paper to go to Cuba as its correspondent.

"Don't go, Keeler," I entreated him, when he came to tell me of his intention. "They'll garrote you down there."

"Well," he said, with the air of being pleasantly interested by the coincidence, as he stood on my sturdy hearth with his feet wide apart in a fashion he had and gayly flirted his hand in the air, "that's what Aldrich says, and he's agreed to write my biography on condition that I make a last dying speech when they bring me out on the plaza to do it. If I had taken the advice of my friend, T. B. Aldrich, author of 'Marjorie Daw and Other People,' I should not now be in this place."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

LADY HOPETOUN, QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA

Lady Hopetoun will receive her share of the popular welcome which Australia is getting ready for its first governor-general. Her ladyship has already established an excellent reputation for herself at the Antipodes, not less, perhaps, as a sportswoman than as a hostess. Queensferry, where Lady Hopetoun learned the art of entertaining, will be a dull place without her, so many brilliant parties have been given there since

LADY HOPETOUN.

she became its mistress in 1886. That was the year in which Lady Hopetoun, the third of Lord and Lady Ventry's four daughters, married the friend of her childhood, who was a young man of great importance when she was at her nursery games. She has been his helpmeet in all his activity since then. But she has never shared her husband's hatred of conventionality. Lord Hopetoun is said to have been once "received" by a town council in shirt sleeves, so well understood was his love of simplicity and his scorn of worship of rank. Lady Hopetoun has no such scorn. She is a countess, every inch.—The Sphere.

For the Looks of the Thing.

Seeker—Is there really any literary advantage in the possession of a de luxe edition of any author's works?

Sageman—Not that I am aware of.

Seeker—Then why is it that so many people are willing to pay an extravagant price for one?

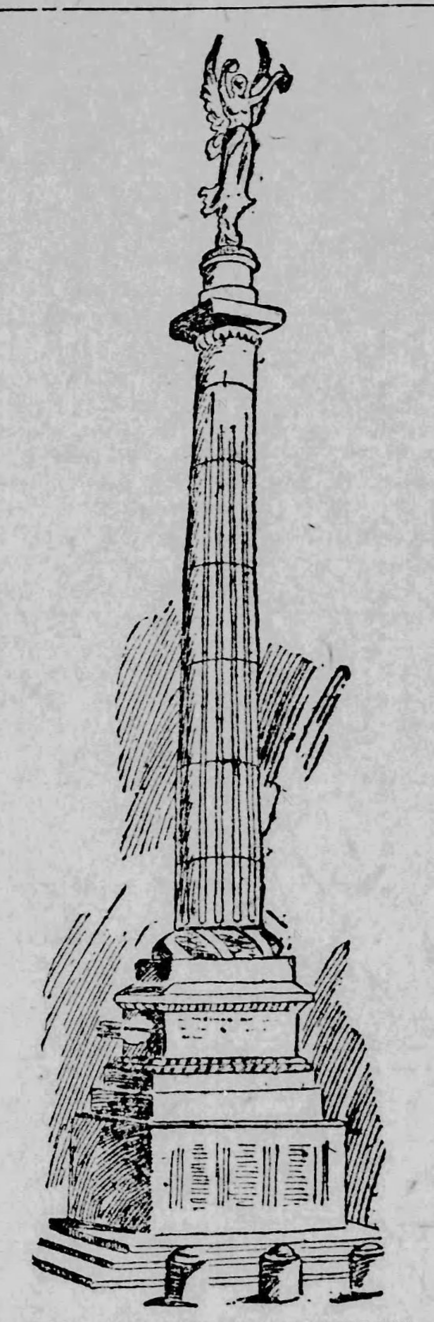
Sageman—Just for de luxe of the thing, I suppose.—Boston Courier.

DEWEY MONUMENT

San Francisco to Erect It in Memory of the Battle of Manila Bay.

The battle of Manila monument committee, at San Francisco, has given its approval to the design submitted by Geo. T. Brewster, the New York sculptor. The design is a classic column, surmounted by a winged figure of Victory. It is conventional, and, while little originality is shown by the sculptor, the shaft will be one of classic beauty.

The committee decided that seventy-six feet, the proposed height, was not enough, and the sculptor will be asked to increase



MANILA STATUE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

the height. The committee also is anxious that the material used be California granite. Another change suggested is that bronze tablets, commemorative of Dewey's victory, be placed on the faces of the base.

The fund available for the monument is $35,000. It was originally meant for a Dewey monument or arch, but later it was decided to make it commemorative of the great naval victory instead of the man. The fund was started by a $10,000 subscription by Claus Spreckels and others subscribed $25,000 additional. The monument will probably be erected in Union Square.

—Salt rheum, with its burning, stinging sensation, is due to poor blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

AKE NGAMI HAS DISAPPEARED

A great lake has vanished in South Africa. Ngami is its name and a map drawn in 1508 shows that it was then one of the conspicuous features of the country. When Livingstone, however, visited it on July 28, 1849, he found that its waters was slowly disappearing and that its banks were being covered with rank vegetation. To-day there is no water in the lake, its place being occupied by a spacious morass, which quickly swallows any one who is so adventurous as to set foot on it. Beneath this morass is still some water, but in order to bring it to the surface the ground must be bored to a considerable depth.

River Tauche formerly flowed into this lake, but now the tributaries that led to the lake are dry, and the river itself is also choked up about thirty-two kilometers north of Ngami. During the last ten or twelve years the water has disappeared very rapidly, and the reason apparently is because the mouth of the river was gradually filled with the thousands of small floats or rafts on which the natives were wont to take their yearly tribute to Denokans. These rafts were left year after year and travelers mantainn that the river found itself powerless against an obstacle like this, the result being that the river and lake have become dry, and that what was once a fertile agricultural region is now bleak and baren.

Formerly there were several villages near the lake, but now these, too, have vanished, and only a few cattle kraals are to be seen. "And it will be impossible to restore the lake," says S. Parrarge, who visited the place recently, "since in its present condition it would require more water than the river could give it. Lake Ngami is gone forever."

As Usual.

Assistant—Here are more dispatches about the battle in the east.

Editor—What do they say?

Assistant—It appears that both sides were greatly outnumbered, but each defeated the enemy with severe loss.—Harlem Life.

THE DOCTOR LAUGHED

But the Woman Was Frightened.

A physician of Columbus, Ga., rather poked fun at a lady patient who insisted she had heart disease.

The trouble really was caused by injuries from the effects of coffee drinking, and the nerves were so affected that it gave her every indication of heart disease. This is true of thousands of people who are badly hurt by the caffeine of coffee, and, it is understood that if continued long enough, real organic heart disease will set in.

The lady referred to above is Mrs. C. V. Irvin, 1010 B street, East Highland, Columbus, Ga. She says: "I had been running down in health for a number of years and suspected that coffee was hurting me but could not get my consent to quit it. My heart troubled me so that I was very short of breath, and could do little or nothing that required exertion. I had fearful nervous headaches nearly every day, and was exceedingly nervous with indigestion and badly constipated. The doctor laughed at my idea of heart trouble, but knew that I was in a serious condition generally. Finally I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee. This was about four months ago and the change has been wonderful. I feel like another person. My heart does not trouble me at all, and the stomach and nerves are decidedly improved. My head does not give me the old trouble it did, while the bowers are regular without any purgatives or medicine of any kind.

"I can hardly express my gratification for the relief from suffering brought on by the use of regular coffee, and I can not thank Postum enough."

HYOMEI

Breathe It Daily

A FEW MINUTES

NIGHT AND MORNING

Will prevent or cure Coughs and Colds...

TEN MINUTES FOUR TIMES DAILY

Cures Catarrh and Bronchitis.

TEN MINUTES EVERY HOUR

Cures Consumption.

Your money refunded if it fails to cure. Send for five days' treatment and medical advice Both are sent free. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Outfit Complete $1.00. Trial Outfit 25c.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

HAD SOME FUN WITH HIS NEW TILE

The young man who prides himself upon his swell and dapper appearance had just purchased a new silk hat and it had been sent to the office from the hat store, according to the Chicago Chronicle. It arrived while he was at luncheon, and one of the boys receipted for it, and after the messenger was gone hauled out the prize for general inspection. It was certainly a beauty, but a man who can not afford to wear a silk hat never can see any sense in any other person wearing one. Therefore, the gang got up a little plot to have joy with the sporty purchaser.

The new hat was stowed away in the clothes closet and the office boy was sent to the County Democratic headquarters to borrow the worst old plug that could be found in the rooms—one that had been through all the parades for years and had been kicked from pillar to post. The boy got it all right, and it was carefully stowed in the hat box and placed on the swell youth's desk. He came hustling in soon afterward and jumped toward the package.

"Oh, my new hat came, did it?" he asked, beginning to unwrap the package. "Well, say, you fellows can "kid" a silk hat all you want, but here's one that's a —"

He got that far before he opened the box and took out the ancient plug which looked like a vain regret. Then he made some remarks which are unfit for publication.

"I'll show 'em!" he shouted, while the crowd kept up the roar of laughter to indecent limits. "I'll let 'em know who jammed the old hat back into the box preparatory to going back to the hat store with it. It was time to make the switch again, and one of the boys called him into the private office a moment on

"THEN HE MADE SOME REMARKS WHICH ARE UNFIT FOR PUBLICATION."

something very imperative, while another shifted the hats and put the new one back in the box.

Returning from the momentary conference, the indignant young man tied up the hat box and stamped away to the hat store.

"What do you mean," he demanded, slamming the box down and nervously pulling at the string, "by sending me an old wreck of a hat like—this" and he pulled out the shining new tile he had purchased a few hours before.

What the salesman said and thought and what the young man said and realized are not necessary to the story. It ought to end right there.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

PRINCELY CAPTIVE OF A BOSTON GIRL.

Miss Gladys Deacon, of Boston, whose engagement to Prince von Lichtenstein is just announced, is the granddaughter of Rear Admiral Baldwin, of the United States navy. She is only 18 years old, and has spent practically all her life abroad. Her engagement to Prince von

PRINCE VON LICHTENSTEIN.

Lichtenstein is announced from Biarritz, where Miss Deacon and her mother have been living for several months. She is the eldest of four daughters, and will inherit a great fortune. Since the tragedy of ten years ago, which resulted in the killing of M. Abeille by her father, Edward Parker Deacon, her parents have been separated, and for several years past Mr. Deacon has been confined in an insane asylum at Waverly, Mass.

Prince von Lichtenstein is himself rich, and is connected with the royal families of both Germany and Austria. He is a nephew of the celebrated Austrian diplomat, Prince Aloys Lichtenstein, and is said to be a favorite with his royal cousin, Emperor William.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

To Cure Roup.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me what ails my hens and what will cure them? Their heads begin to swell around the eyes until they cannot see. As long as they can see they eat very hearty and run around. They are Plymouth Rocks and have the run of the farm. Their usual feed is milk in the morning and corn at night. Since I found they were getting sick I have been feeding chop and patent poultry food. I have killed two that I thought would die. What causes it? Their droppings are a healthy color.—E. M. S., Emporia, Kan.

Your fowls have roup. It is very contagious, and the entire flock will fall victims unless you act promptly. Take all the affected ones and keep them apart from the others in a warm, dry place. Feed entirely on cooked food, with charcoal mixed in it. Go to any drug store and buy a few ounces of camphorated oil. All druggists keep it. Bathe the faces of the fowls, and inject a small quantity into each nostril, and into the slit in the roof of the mouth. Be careful not to use so much as to choke the fowl.

Foot Rot or Hoof Ail.

Editor Farmstead:—A sure cure for foot rot or hoof ail in cattle or any other animal i sthe oil of tar. Pour it on the sore foot every other day until cured. Put this in the Farmstead, for I have used it, so I know.—A. S. E., Watts Flats, N. Y.

Grape Cuttings.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to inquiry of F. F. V., Ewinton, O.: Cut the grape cuttings two buds long; slant the top end; cut the lower end square, one-half an inch from the lower bud; tie in bunches, pack in sand or saw dust to keep them from drying up. As soon in the spring as it is warm enough, pack in a bed or box of sand with the square end up; cover two and one-half inches with sand, and keep wet, and packed well on top. After the roots start, plant in rows in good, rich soil, leaving only the top bud above the ground. Plant them square end down, slanting cut up, about March 1. While granulating, keep moist and all holes filled with sand, so that no air gets to the cuttings; and you must, when transferring to rows, from the bed, put in a pail of water to keep the rootlets from drying.—C. B., Caywood, N. Y.

Turkestan Alfalfa.

I see in The Blade of Nov. 22, something about Turkestan alfalfa. Please tell me, if you can, where I could procure the seed.—M. H., Augusta, Okla.

Write a letter to the "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," mentioning that you saw the notice in the Toledo Blade, and ask if the Department still has any seed to furnish.

Warts on Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—I see J. W., of Wilkesborough, N. C., wants a cure for warts on stock. I have always been able to remove such by an application of castor oil every day or two. Grease them well at the base or root. They soon drop off.—E. W. G., Ozark, Ala.

Measuring Corn.

Editor Farmstead: To measure corn in crib, multiply its dimensions in cubic feet by four ninths. This for a crib after the corn has settled. Subtract about one twenty-eighth from this for fresnly cribbed.—D. M., Greensburg, Kan.

A "Locoed" Heifer.

The Nebraska heifer is likely "locoed." But little can be done if the case is very bad. Take up and feed well of grain; also feed a bran mash now and then, mixed with wheat chaff or cut hay.—D. M., Greensburg, Kan.

Those Barren Strawberries.

Editor Farmstead:—The answer to the recent inquiry as to "what was the matter with his strawberries," is: He has been swindled in regard to variety. The Sharpless is a "perfect" berry, and a very good one. His plants are pistillate, or female plants, and need a fertilizer.—J. N. M., Sulphur Springs, Ark.

INQUIRIES.

Book on Swine.

Editor Farmstead: Please let me know the best book treating on the raising of swine and plans for pens and houses for swine.—H. R., Wasco, Ore.

Will some up-to-date swine breeder please send the information—the latest and most practical work?

Worms in Horse.

Editor Farmstead: I have a young horse that shows signs of being wormy, by white stuff in and around rectum. Will you kindly give me a sure shot remedy?—W. M. W., South Knoxville, Tenn.

We shall be glad to publish a "sure shot" remedy if some reader will send the formula.

Unhealthy Heifer.

Editor Farmstead: I have a heifer 19 months old that has been in pasture all summer. Her hide is very tight, her hair is coarse and stands out. Otherwise she seems all right. Will some one tell me what to do?—T. E. D., Everett, Pa.

A Lean Cow.

Editor Farmstead: I have a cow that got poor last winter and remains so ever since; eats well and had a calf last summer; gives considerable milk, but she scours right along, smells strong and always remains thin. Whoever has had experience with this kind of a disease will please answer.—G. C. P., Pleasant Prairie, Iowa.

Distemper in Sheep.

Editor Farmstead: Our sheep have the distemper. Will some reader tell what causes this disease among sheep so frequently and what is the best remedy for it?—W. H. C., Sutherland's, N. C.

To Keep Meat.

Editor Farmstead:—How can we keep meat? We salt it and smoke it, hang it up for family use; but we can't keep it nice and free from insects, like the meat that we buy from the West. How would be the best way to keep meat—300 or 400 pounds—for our own use, that is, of our own killing? We would like to have the Western method of curing meat.—L. D. E., Zionville, N. C.

What Western farmer will give his method, clearly and minutely?

Trouble With Butter.

Editor Farmstead:—I have trouble with my butter at some seasons of the year. There will be little, hard, white pieces in it when churned. Sometimes you can see these specks on the cream when the milk has stood only a very short time—one hour or so. Again, you will see no signs of anything wrong until it is churned. The sourness of the milk or the feed which the cow has seem to make no difference. It will be that way for a few weeks, and then be all right for a while. These pieces can be washed out of the butter, but it makes a great deal of work. The butter is very sweet and nice. The cow is a splendid milker otherwise from this one thing. Will some reader give me a remedy for this, if possible?—E. M. B., Murdock, Neb.

Wound on Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a young colt which in June received a wire cut on the upper part of the foreleg. The wound healed very slowly, and in healing formed a granular, warty excrescence, which is now about twice as large as an egg. Portions of it come off, exposing a raw, sore surface, which seems to harden into more wart. The colt also seems to be out of condition. What should I do to remove the excrescence and heal up the wound?—G. H. H., Gordon, Neb.

Puffs on Legs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse with large puffs on both sides of his hind legs, just above his ankles, which seem to be very painful, as he constantly raises one and then the other. I understand they were not on him last April. Will some one please give a remedy, if any —J. B., Leckley's Corners, Mich.

Proud Flesh.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that has had proud flesh on her ankle for about five months. It started with a small sore, caused by another horse stepping on her. I have been using carbolic acid and nitrite of silver, and there is still proud flesh there. Can any of the readers tell me what will kill the proud flesh and heal the sore?—R. H. R., Lindlow, Vt.

Itch on Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse which has some form of itch. He paws and scratches, at timesworse than others. No lumps raise on the body or sores of any kind. First he began rubbing his mane and tail, and for periods of a week will cease rubbing, and then begin again. What can be done?—E. F., Indiana.

What Ails This Cow?

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader kindly inform a subscriber how to treat an animal that acts in the following way? We have a five-year-old cow which dropped a large male calf on November 6th, and after a natural and easy birth, was well and ate well until about the 16th she began to strip in the milk, and after about the twelfth day would not eat for five days, during which time she stood around with lowered head, did not notice anything, would go to the farthest end of the place and lie down—could hardly be compelled to come to the barn where the calf was kept. We gave injections of warm salt water and also gave nux vomica in four drachm doses every four hours for two days. She got better, and began to eat a little, but not much.

We feed her carrots, corn, bran, millet hay and corn fodder. She is shrinking in her milk with this feed, and has a stary coat, looks bad and mopes around. Before calving I never saw a healthier cow. What is the matter with her, and what treatment would you advise?

Her bowels are loose and the kidney active, will she in time come to her milk? She is in the habit of giving four gallons per day, but now only gives about three quarts at one milking. We keep her in the barn at night.—W. E. K., Galesburg, Kan.

Trouble With Sheath.

Editor Farmstead:—We have a valuable horse that is badly swollen in his sheath. Has been in this condition since last April. The horse farriers here don't know what it is. What ails the horse, and what can we do for him?—C. J. D., Welcome, Minn.

The editor of the Farmstead asks its readers to send remedy for publication.

Lump on Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 3-year-old colt that was castrated last spring, and I thought him sound and well, but lately I discovered a lump projecting downward about the size of a man's thumb, apparently the end of the cord. What is best to do in this case?—Subscriber, Pepsin, Mo.

VALUABLE BOOK.

Department of Agriculture's Bulletin on Peach Leaf Curl.

The Blade has just received from the Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 20 of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology. It is a volume of over 200 pages, cloth bound, entitled, Peach Leaf Curl; Its Nature and Treatment. It is the report of Prof. Newton B. Pierce, in charge of the Department's Pacific Coast Laboratory at Santa Ana, California. It embodies the results of investigations and experiments carried on for a number of years, and shows conclusively that peach leaf curl can be controlled by comparatively simple and inexpensive treatment. The Blade does not know whether the Department distributes it gratuitously, or whether cost price is charged. But every peach grower should have it. The book is well illustrated with fine half-tone engravings. Address "Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

Other Bulletins.

The Blade has also received from the Department of Agriculture the two latest issues of the series of Farmers' Bulletins. No. 121 is on Beans, Peas and Other Legumes as Food. It describes the different varieties of beans and peas, the lentil and the peanuts; discusses their nutritive value and digestibility, and tells how to prepare all of them for food. It is a pamphlet of 32 pages.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 122 is Experiment Station Work XVI. It discusses liming grass lands, early plowing for wheat, grafting grape cuttings, olives, nuts as food, coffee substitutes, feeding mouldy corn, selling eggs by weight, flavor of eggs, unfermented grape juice, etc. It is a 32-page pamphlet, and valable to any farmer.

Order by number—say Farmers' Bulletin No. 121 or No. 122, as the case may be. Address "Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and mention the Toledo Blade.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Terms Used in Discussing Fertilizers in Farm Writings.

Complete fertilizer is one which contains the three essential fertilizing constituents, i. e., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Nitrogen exists in fertilizers in three distinct forms, viz., as organic matter, as ammonia, and as nitrates. It is the most expensive fertilizing ingredient.

Nitrates furnish the most readily available forms of nitrogen. The most common are the nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash (saltpeter.)

Nitrification is the process by which the highly available nitrates are formed from the less active nitrogen of organic matter, ammonia, salt, etc. It is due to the action of minute microscopic organisms.

Phosphoric acid, one of the essential fertilizing ingredients, is derived from materials called phosphates. It does not exist alone, but in combination, most commonly as phosphate of lime in the form of bones, rock phosphate and phosphatic slag. Phosphoric acid occurs in fertilizers in three forms—soluble, reverted, and insoluble phosphoric acid.

Superphosplate.—In natural or untreated phosphates the phosphoric acid is insoluble in water and not readily available to plants. Superphosphate is prepared from these by grinding and treating with sulphuric acid, which makes the phosphoric acid more available to plants. Superphosphates are sometimes called acid phosphates.

Potash, as a contituent of fertilizers, exists in a number of forms, but chiefly as chlorid or muriate and as sulphate. All forms are freely soluble in water and are believed to be nearly, if not quite, equally available, but it has been found that the chlorids may injuriously affect the quality of tobacco, potatoes and certain other crops. The chief sources of potash are the potash salts from Stassfart, Germany—kainit, sylvinit, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, and sulphate of potash and magnesia. Wood ashes and cotton hull ashes are also sources of potash.

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your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

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"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

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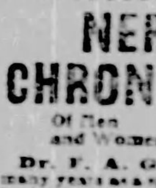

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Would Kill or Cure.

Miss Lafin—What has become of Mr. Clay?

Mr. Rand—He has taken employment in a powder mill for six months.

Miss Lafin—How strange!

Mr. Rand—Not at all. He wished to break himself of smoking.—Stray Stories.

Seldom.

Song writers may turn out airs by the million, but they seldom become millionaires.—Philadelphia Record.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Mr. Baum's latest volume is a collection of fairy tales bearing the title, A New Wonderland, a marvelous country entirely new to children's literature. The beautiful Valley of Phunnyland, the scene of the stories, is described as a place where there are no poor people,

where it rains lemonade, and the lightning in the sky resembles the most beautiful fireworks, and the thunder is usually a chorus from the opera of Tannhauser.

Each story contained in the book is complete in itself, and the characters and incidents have been charmingly pictured by Frank Verbeck. There are fifteen full page colored illustrations, together with a number of drawings in black and white, and the volume is published in a most artistic fashion by R. H. Russell, New York.

"Any one who entertains a Dream Fox the last night of the old year may wish a wonderful wish," and that is what Billy Button, the hero in The Dream Fox Book, did one New Year's eve when he went to bed "mad as a hornet" because his father would not permit him to go to a skating party. In his disappointment, he scolded his mother, and was sent to his room in disgrace, where he fretted and stormed, and had such a troublesome time in getting out of his clothes, that finally he tumbled into bed with a good part of them on, uttering the desperate plaint, "I wish I was cats!"

The Dream Fox heard him, and granted the wish in a most remarkable manner, causing the small boy to pass through some wonderful experiences while he was an ash-barrel cat.

Published by the Macmillan Co., New York.

Only a few "little Americans" can have the experiences in far away India that this one did of whom Harriet A. Cheever has told about in a pretty volume called A Little American Girl in India. Not only has she described what Judy saw among the strange Oriental people, but she also takes her readers with Judy the long voyage to England, thence to America.

It is a very pretty volume for the young people and is well illustrated. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, are the publishers.

A new and handsome book for children is Mr. Emery Leverett Williams' Alphabet of Indians, beginning with A for Apache, and ending with Z for Zunti. The illustrations are full-page pictures, and each accompanying description tells something of interest or information regarding each tribe of red men represented in the book. There are a number of legends related, together with facts about Indian characteristics and their mode of living, the text being written in story form which makes it entertaining reading for children.

The color scheme of the volume is brown and cream, the cover is a very attractive one, and the book is published by the artist publisher, R. H. Russell, New York.

R. H. Russell, of New York, has brought out a finely illustrated edition of Robinson Crusoe, in which are nearly one hundred original drawings and decorations done from sketches made by the brothers Rhead, in the West Indies, for this purpose. If the idea generally held that Crusoe's island was Juan Fernadez, situated at the southern extremity of South America in the Pacific ocean, be true, then the character of the scenes described should be tropical instead of a reproduction of a temperate climate's conditions.

Friend or Foe is the title of a very useful and entertaining story written by Frank Samuel Child, and published this season by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. It is a tale of Connecticut during the war of 1812 and is not only a well-told one, but it is also a great tribute to the conservative, high-minded but much maligned quoterie of professional and business men and statesmen who sought to stem the tide of war and bring peace to a distracted nation. The reader is made better acquainted with the people of Connecticut at that day; he is admitted, as it were, within the doors of that secret Hartford convention, from which bare history has shut us out; and he is taught to discard the old story that the men of that convention and the people of Connecticut at that time wanted to set up a separate federation and to divide themesIves from the people under the Constitution.

Barbara Palmer is the name of the heroine of Amy E. Blanchard's story for girls published under the title, Her Very Best, and Barbara's history is told in a way which is sure to interest young women.

The new edition of the book comes from the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

The pleasing stories for children contained in the book called The Jumping Kangaroo and the Apple Butter Cat, have been written by Mr. John W. Harrington and illustrated by Mr. James M. Conde, the well known illustrator of domestic and field animals.

The tales which make up the collection are about the pranks and lives of a number of domestic and wild animals, who lived together and have all sorts of strange adventures. They are blessed with the power of speech, employing their gift in a way to delight the little ones. They enjoy all sorts of games and contests, the first story telling how Kerchug, the leap frog, won the jumping contest from the kangaroo, Jumping Jehosophat.

There are tales about Mr. Hedge Hogg, the editor; Hoot Owl, the golfer; White Rabbit and Grey Mouse, all of them illustrated with four full-page drawings which are as amusing and grotesque as the animals they picture.

The volume is a very attractive one and is published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The first of this collection of stories written by W. A. Frisbie in verse, for children, gives its title to the book and is the history of the Bandit Mouse, his band of reckless adventurers, and the various things they did.

The book is rich in colored illustrations done by Fred R. Bartholomew, and the work is one well fitted to please the little people for whom it is designed. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

On the Kentucky Frontier, by James Otis, is a story of the fighting pioneers of the West. It is based on historical facts with but a modicum of fiction interwoven, and is written to please the reader of whatever age, although it is more particularly for young people, as all Mr. Otis' stories are. The story is better than mere history because it gives many details of incidents and battles which history must pass over.

A story which is one of the most thrilling in the history of our country is told by James Otis for the young people of the nation. The writer has clothed facts in the garb of fiction, not in the shape of embellishment, for that was not needed, but to make the tale more attractive to its young readers. It is full of heroic action and brave Elizabeth Zane will not soon be forgotten, nor the thrilling courage of Major McCulloch and his gallant comrades.

The "Defense of Fort Henry" belongs to the Continental Series, published by A. L. Burt, of New York.

itself, forms the fourth in the Flag of Freedom series, published by the Mershon Co., New York. In it are related the adventures of a youth who is compelled, through the actions of his miserly guardian, to make his own way in the world. The lad is musically inclined, and becomes at first a player in a small orchestra, and later on a cornet soloist and bandmaster. This all happens at the time of the war with Spain, and the young musician goes to Cuba and plays with one of the bands at the capture of San Juan Hill and El Caney.

A gallant fight is described in A Brave Defense by William P. Chipman. It is the story of what is known as the Massacre at Fort Griswold, during the Revolutionary war. The author has the advantage of familiarity with the ground over which the boys are carried and is therefore enabled to make a strong picture of the event. These young actors, the author says, were really upon the muster rolls either at Fort Trumbull on the New London side or at Fort Griswold, on the Groton side of the Thames. This historical story which really presents truth belongs to The Young Patriot series, published by A. L. Burt, New York.

The bound volume of Chatterbox for young people, made up for 1900, is published by Dana, Estes & Company, Boston. It includes a world of stories and poems, illustrated with many full-page pictures. The bright cover will prove an attraction for young eyes.

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How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

THE PARISIAN FAD HAS APPEARED HERE

Not long after Dinkeresco, the noted Russian chemist, had discovered that it is possible to reproduce a photograph on the human skin it became quite a fad in Paris for lovesick men and women to

IRENE VAN BRUGH AND HER NEW FAD.

have their dear one's lineaments stamped on the arm or shoulder. An English actress now playing in New York has brought the fad to this country and other members of the theatrical profession are being bitten by the Dinkeresco habit. The process is quite simple. The spot to be consecrated to displaying the features of a dear one is coated with a chemical mixture that is sensitive to the light. A flexible film of the loved one's features is placed on the mixture and you expose your arm for ten minutes and the picture is there. It must be washed with three different chemicals to assure permanency. After the triple bath it is impossible to remove the picture by any known process.

Keeping His Humor Dry.

"A sail!" shouted the lookout.

The admiral knit his brow.

"I hope it's the enemy," he muttered. "I have enough powder to fight a battle, but not enough to fire a salute!"

With this he folded his arms and gloomily contemplated the horizon.—Detroit Journal.

DOG RIDES ON HORSE'S BACK

Nixie is only a black terrier, but she is known all over the north side, according to the Chicago Chronicle, for her daily practiced accomplishment of riding on the back of her owner's horse as he drives through the streets in search of loads for his express wagon. The horse is broad-backed, and the little dog finds secure footing. When the cart is stopped to permit taking on a trunk or package, Nixie curls up and takes a nap, with one eye open for intruders. This habit saved her master a heavy loss a night or two ago.

The driver had gone into a house to bring down a trunk and to bridge the wait the terrier lay down, and as Nixie's coat is about the color of the equine a chance passer would overlook her. Conse-

A DAILY SIGHT ON THE NORTH SIDE

quently two thieves, who thought they had clear sailing, were much surprised when, on grasping a satchel from beneath the seat, they were assailed by the shrill barking of Nixie, who had jumped to an erect position on the horse's back, and was loudly declaring her opinion of the thieves. Her call was heard by her master, who ran from the house and routed the would-be pilferers. Satisfied, Nixie immediately cooled down and renewed her nap.

NEW BUTTER FRAUD ON HOUSEKEEPERS

"Process butter" is one of the new substances which seems to hold a half-way place between oleomargarine and butter. Virtually it is butter without its glycerine constituent, and the reason of the absence of the glycerine involves a story.

"'Process butter,' said Dr. J. A. Wesner of the Columbus Food Laboratory, 'is one of the most subtle of butter frauds, for the reason that it is butter—with a difference.

"In the beginning, much of the good butter made becomes rancid for lack of a ready and favorable market. In addition to this thousands of pounds of butter is bad when it is new-made. These are the basis for the 'process butter' maker. He buys this rancid butter in large quantities and ships it to his plant in the country. He may have a dairy or small creamery in connection with this plant. If so, it is all so much the easier.

"Vats filled with sweet milk and having machinery for working butter are ready for this rancid stock, and it is dumped into the mixers, where it is washed and mixed and worked thoroughly. This sweet milk bath removes the rancid flavor from the butter, but incidentally it dissolves the glycerine that is in fresh butter. This glycerine element is that which causes butter to hold its shape when molded, and it is there that the person using the counterfeit can detect the imposition.

"After this bath in milk the worked-over butter has only fatty acids in it, and these are subject to the slightest degrees of heat. The normal temperature of a dining room in winter will cause the process butter to lose its shape, while a summer warmth makes it melt flat into a dish. There is a general lack of flavor in this butter, but except for readiness to melt in low temperatures the ordinary person would be easily deceived.

"On the market, as a rule, this butter sells only two or three cents under the best in the shops. It is inferior in every respect, and most persons eating it would turn from it if they knew it came from the cast-off stuff from dairies, creameries, and the retail and wholesale shops."

PEOPLE OF TITLE.

The grand duke of Hesse is an artist and his art is rather a peculiar one for a man. He does the most beautiful embroidery and is most skillful in his arrangement of colors. He is also very fond of music, dancing and acting, and though he both hunts and shoots he cares far less for active outdoor pursuits than those which are more or less artistic.

During the first years of his married life the Prince of Wales spent a portion of each year at Birkhall house, in Scotland, and in those days both the prince and princess made a point of annually visiting the great Scottish chieftains, a splendid welcome being accorded to them at Dunrobin, which at that time was twenty-five miles from the nearest railway station. When in Scotland his royal highness is fond of wearing the kilt, and he also prefers to see those about him so clad. He left off being a Scottish landowner only fifteen years ago, when he finally sold Birkhall house to Queen Victoria.

King Alfonso can no longer be called the "little king," as he has grown very much of late and has become robust and tall for his age. He has lost his former delicate appearance and is no longer a timid child. He is full of fun and life and has developed a very strong will of his own. During the weeks he spends with his mother and sisters at St. Sebastian he has a course of sea baths, which are always of great benefit to him. He is a good swimmer and his healthy appetite and high spirits show how entirely he has got over the weakness of his infancy. The king leads a very regular life. He rises at 7:15 and takes exactly one hour and a quarter to dress and have his breakfast. At 8:30 lessons begin, which last until 10, when there is a pause. From 11 o'clock until 12 lessons are continued, when his majesty has a slight luncheon and relaxation until the midday meal. From 2 to 4 o'clock is devoted to military drill and gymnastics, and from 4 to 5 the king studies, 5 to 7 state business is transacted with the queen regent and the ministers, at 7 o'clock he has dinner and at 9 the king goes to bed. During the holidays there are still a few lessons done, but the greater part of the time is spent in the open air.

Might Have Been Different.

"Things might have been different with me," said the convicted burglar, "if I had a good eddication an' good Sunday school training."

"Poor man!" said the visitor sympathetically.

"Yes—I might have been a trusted cashier an' skipped out with the funds, an' I might be livin' like a fightin' cock somewhere out of the country."—Puck.

Queer.

Gibson—Why is he considered such a corking good fellow?

Willets—Because he is such an uncorking good fellow.—New York Press.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 96, Kokomo, Ind.

USE FOR SMALL BOY.

Protects His Own House From Depredations of His Mischievous Fellows.

The lawlessness and mischievous conduct of children in all sections of the borough furnishes a topic for consideration in many of the women's clubs and also affords an opportunity for the suffers from the pranks of these youthful disregarders of the rights of others to write long letters to the newspapers. The grievances of these complainants are real, there is no denying that, and no particular section appears to suffer more than another. Property is injured, lawns and shrubbery ruined, lives of pedestrians are placed in danger by ball playing on the streets and in numerous other ways is the lawlessness and mischief expressed. Of course, during election week bonfires, although contrary to law, are looked for as a juvenile exhibition of interest in political affairs, irrespective of parties, and the fuel for these fires is obtained in any way that the opportunity presents itself. Purloined ash barrels, cellar covers, missing gates, and fences in front of unoccupied houses, etc., tell their own story of the ways and means adopted by the bonfire builders. But it is not the election enthusiast that is the object of so much condemnation and wrath as the small boys who spend the remaining 51 weeks of the year in making nuisances of themselves in their own neighborhoods and elsewhere. And in this connection it may be noted that the householders who suffer most from the depredations of these juvenile offenders are those in which there are no small boys. Where there are boys in the family, particularly if they are able, as most boys are, to take their own part with their contemporaries, the windows and the front stoops and the grass plots and shrubbery will rarely suffer, for boys have a way of their own of hunting down offenders and making them understand that injury to the family domicile will be matter for personal settlement and by means of a fight. The most mischievous boy usually takes good care not to indulge in ball playing in front of his own door if his father or his mother happens to own the property or is responsible for its condition, and therefore he plays his game a little further down the block. This is where the small boy in the family comes in handy and where the household of adults frequently suffer. There are organized, or disorganized would be the better word, bands of youth who travel around making mischief and breaking windows wherever they can, and who escape detection, or at any rate, punishment. But it is in the location where the residents are householders of moderate means and where the children make the street their playground, practically left to their own devices as to recreation, that the small boy who is a good fighter serves as a barrier against the ruthless destruction of the family property by his youthful associates.

Apropos of small boys and their pranks, two little girls of 12, who were expected to attend to an errand recently, but postponed it to Tuesday, explained it in this way: "We were afraid to come out last night, because the boys in our neighborhood were ready for any kind of mischief, and might have taken the parcels away from us. To-night (election) they are too busy with bonfires to bother about us."

Missionaries have amusing experiences sometimes, as was illustrated in the story by a bishop who has spent some years in the far Western fields. He was talking to a class of little girls during the Christmas week, and wished to find out whether the children understood the significance of the festival. "Whose birthday have we been celebrating?" he asked an interesting 6-year-old. The reply was correctly given, and then the bishop asked: "What kind of a man was Christ? A man like me?" "No, sir," was the unexpected response. "He was a good man." The same bishop, when he inquired from a class of small boys, what a heather was, received the answer: "A man that eats people."

A member of one of the local clubs, at a recent meeting, during which reference was made to trolley cars and conductors, spoke of the particularly courteous behavior of a conductor in charge of a car in which she made a trip into the suburbs a short while ago. He rendered her some special service in the way of directions, and she told him that he was the most courteous conductor that he ever met. On her return from the suburbs she chanced to meet his car again, and, to quote her statement: "To my astonishment, and evidently to that of the other passengers, he wanted to know if he could not shake hands with me. I said, 'certainly,' wondering what it meant, when he added: 'You are the first one who has ever spoken a kind word to me on the cars and I have been a conductor for some time. That is why I wanted to shake hands.'"—Dorothy Q., in Brooklyn Eagle.

YOUNGEST OFFICER AT KIMBERLEY

The youngest officer in the siege of Kimberley was Master Leslie Frederick Barriff Shotter. Though only 5 years old, he raised a squad of eight mites, aged between 4 and 8 years, in defense

of the town, and during the shelling often marched his men up to the military camps. He knew his infantry drill thoroughly. The uniform in which he is shown is that of a captain of the 42d Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), and it was designed with the assistance of the late Lieut. Col. Henry Scott-Turner, 42d Royal Highlanders.

Of Course.

"It seems to be an actual fact that an Indian never laughs."

"Nonsense! Didn't Longfellow make Minnehaha?"—Philadelphia Press.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Zaccheus the Publican. Luke 19:1-10. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT—When Jesus had the interview with the rich young ruler (Mark 10:17-27) He was moving southward toward Jerusalem to the Feast of the Passover, then near at hand. On the way He instructed the disciples by the parable of the laborers in the vineyard (Matt. 20:1-16), and for the third time foretold of His death and resurrection, which, as usual, they failed to understand (Luke 18:31-34). Shortly after James and John, with their mother, presented to Him their ambitious request to be placed, one on the right hand and the other on the left, in His kingdom (Mark 10:35-45), showing that they still had false views of the Messiah's mission. Approaching Jedicho, a great multitude followed. He was greeted by two blind men (Matt. 20:29-34), who, sitting by the wayside, cried to Him for mercy and for sight. Granting their request He moved on into the city, and the lesson of the day continues the narrative.

PREVIEW—Jericho was a famous old city 15 miles northeast of Jerusalem. At the time of the conquest, B. C. 1451, it was utterly destroyed by Joshua's army (Josh 6:20). In the days of Ahab, B. C. 929, it was rebuilt by Hiel, the Bethelite (1 Kings 16:34). Elisha established there a school of the prophets and wrought a miracle to sweeten its waters (2 Kings 2:18). Its inhabitants are mentioned in the return from Babylon (Ezra 2:34), showing that it had been an important city. Plundered and destroyed by a slave of Herod, it was rebuilt by Archelaus, who planted palm trees and otherwise beautified it. In the time of Christ it was a favorite resort for priests, when released from the service of the temple, a fact which becomes a prominent feature in the story of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37). Its commercial importance made it the headquarters of the tax gatherers, the publicans.

SEEKING—Zaccheus, being a wealthy chief publican, must have been one of the prominent and influential men of Jericho. As an officer of the Roman government, dealing constantly in secularities, he had little or nothing in common with the ecclesiastics, while his position separated him from the mercurial rabble. As the noisy crowd made known the approach of Jesus, Zaccheus desired to see Him. He was prompted probably by curiosity, as Herod was previously (Luke 9:9), and the Greeks were afterward (John 12:21). Being small in stature (Luke 12:25), he was unable to see over the heads of the people, who had crowded into the street and filled every available place. And so, running before along the way, he climbed into a sycamore tree, then a very common tree in Palestine (1 Kings 10:27., Isa. 9:10). There he waited for the appearance of the famous visitor. In his eagerness he had laid aside his dignity (Luke 5:19), if he had any, and taken his place among the common people, doing what a school boy might do in democratic America.

FOUND.—Drawing near, Jesus looked up and saw Zaccheus. He seemed to be ever in quest of men (John 1-48), and His heart followed the search of His eyes (Ezek. xvi:6). Out of all the thousands that had that day gathered about, the man in the tree top became the object of chief attention. What was more surprising, Jesus spoke to him, as an old acquaintance—"Zaccheus make haste I must abide at thy house." In this country such a salutation would be regarded as an act of great rudeness. Not so among Orientalists. They held hospitality as an exalted privilege and virtue (Gen. xviii:3-5). It was even enjoined upon Christians (Heb. xiii:2). Zaccheus doubtless felt himself honored by the proposal. The required haste was that which every true host exhibited (Gen. xviii:6), a proof of cordiality with which a guest was received. The approach of Jesus on this occasion has been taken by some to illustrate His approach to the sinner (Rev. iii:20), and the response enjoined up Zaccheus, like that glad obedience which every soul ought to render (Psalms cxix:60; Gal. 1:16).

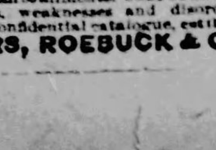
RECEIVING.—Zaccheus lost no time in descending from his conspicuous position (Luke ii:16), proving that he was not destitute of those elements demanded in a true host. Jesus had rightly judged the man. Joyfully he received his distinguished visitor and conducted Him to his home. With like spirit Matthew, the publican-apostle, had entertained Christ (Luke v:29), and in after years the jailor had welcomed Paul and Silas (Acts xvi 34). But the door of Zaccheus had scarcely closed, when the hypocritical Pharisees in the streets began to murmur, saying, that Jesus had gone to be the guest of a sinner. It was the same old hissing that had followed the Master during His entire career (Matt. v:30). They belonged to that self-righteous class (Isa. lxv:5), who supposed that they might be contaminated by contact, and they had imposed upon themselves the most exacting regulations for conduct. They held the publicans with deep-seated aversion, because they represented Rome. They did not appear to know that what they criticised in Jesus was essential to His mission (verse 10), and that they were placing themselves below those they despised (Matt. xxi:31).

CONFESSION.—While the murmuring continued on the outside, with ominous shaking of the head, an interesting spectacle might have been witnessed within. Zaccheus stood up, an attitude of respectful dignity (Acts x:26), and said: "Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor." That title was a splendid beginning, indicating the exalted opinion of the person addressed. The promise was extremely generous, not precisely what Jesus had required of the young ruler (Mark x:21), but sufficient to meet the general sentiment of the time and the spirit of the gospel (Luke iii:11; John iii:17). He proceeded, pledging to restore four-fold whatever he had taken wrongfully. In this he covered the law of restitution (Lev. vi:1-6), an essential part of all true repentance. No man can obtain pardon and peace while he holds what he has fraudulently taken from another (James v:1-4). Many a plutocrat moving in respectable society, is sinking down to hell under the weight of ill-gotten gain. What called forth these words from Zaccheus? He may have been impressed by the manner and spirit of the guest, perhaps condemned in His presence. Or, he may have responded to some teachings of Jesus, delivered in his house, but unrecorded by the evangelists. Whatever the cause, the publican, supposed to be a hard-hearted extortioner, displayed three admirable qualities—reverence for Jesus, love for the poor, justice toward the injured.

TESTIMONY.—The summing up of the case now follows in the three sentences spoken by Jesus, the second and third being in defense of the first. To Zaccheus he said, "This day is salvation come to this house." Reference was not made to any state after death (the popular conception then and now), but to a present deliverance from sin. It was a plain declaration of an accomplished fact. But how does that agree with the gospel plan of faith? (Mark xvi:15-16). And, if it differs, did Jesus approve two plans of salvation? It is certain that there is but one way to deliverance from sin—"repentance toward God and faith in Jesus Christ" (Acts xx:21). But these are so intimately related that frequently one only is mentioned, the other being implied (Acts xvi:31). So doubtless, in the case of Zaccheus. Turning, then, either to the disciples or the murmuring crowd, Jesus proceeds to defend his action, saying that Zaccheus was "a son of Abraham," implying thereby that he was entitled, like the others, to all the benefits to be derived from the covenant relation (Luke xiii:16). He may have intended also to say that Zaccheus by his faith proved himself a son of Abraham (Rom. iv:11), thus giving ground for his previous remark. And then he added, "the Son of Man is come to save that which is lost," what he had frequently declared (Matt. xviii:11). The force of all this testimony of Jesus is this, "You complain because I enter into the house of a publican. If he is a sinner as you claim, I ought to come, for that is the object of my mission. And, to warrant the action, be it known that he, being of the stock of Abraham, deserved my ministry, and now, as a result, displays the spirit of a son." That was good logic.

CONCLUSION.—Jesus was no respecter of persons. He went to all, rich and poor alike, and always for one purpose. No outward prejudice could turn him from the path of his service. Whenever he saw one ready for his ministrations, he was seized by a holy passion that he could not be restrained. "I must abide in thy house," the high register mark of his zeal for Zaccheus, explained the human side of his earthly career. Journeying to Jerusalem and the foreseen cross, he paused to save a soul. What he was, he is and ever will be—the Saviour of sinners (Heb. vii:25).

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER



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Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What the World-Famous Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle

Reporters Have Convincing Interviews with Prominent People Regarding Wonderful Cures

65th POLICE PRECINCT, Greater New York, Oct. 11, 1900.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself permanently cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did three or four times a night; but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boom to mankind. We recommend it to all humanity who are suffering from any kidney, liver or bladder troubles.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter) as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root. We remain, your very trully,

JAMES COOK.
HUGH E. BOYLE.
JOHN J. BODKIN.

Officers of the 65th Police Precinct, Greater New York.

DIDN'T KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Women as Well as Men are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhardt, of 2,835 Madison street, St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. The physicians told me my kidneys were not affected, but I felt sure that they were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefits almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint.

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Blade who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

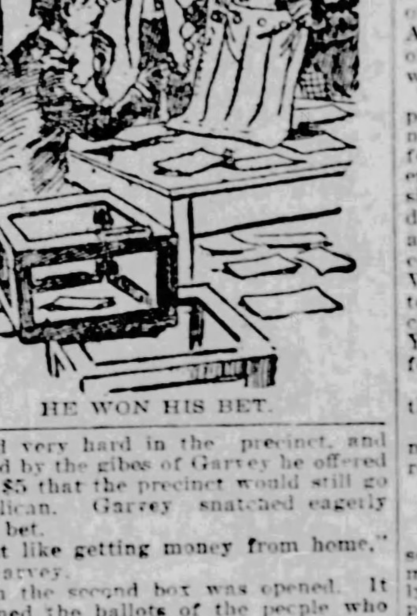
SOME M'KINLEY VOTES FINALLY CAME OUT

Garvey and Hendel were respectively Democratic and Republican judges in the Twentieth precinct of the Twenty-fourth ward at the last election, says the Chicago Chronicle. The count of the ballots began at 4 o'clock. This is a large precinct and two boxes had to be brought into service to hold the ballots.

The first box opened contained the votes of the dinner-pail brigade—the men who walk to work early in the morning. The count of the first box brought Democratic hopes to a high pitch. The first eighty-one ballots were solid for Bryan. Garvey, the Democrat, wore a broad smile and beamed benignly on Handel.

"Oh, there is nothing to this," remarked Garvey in a commisserating tone as the sixty-ninth straight Democratic vote was counted. "It seems to be unanimous."

When the figures reached eighty-one straight votes Garvey looked as joyful as Mark Hanna while attending a trust convention. Hendel, the Republican, had



HE WON HIS BET.

worked very hard in the precinct, and aroused by the gibes of Garvey he offered to bet $5 that the precinct would still go Republican. Garvey snatched eagerly at the bet.

"Just like getting money from home," said Garvey.

Then the second box was opened. It contained the ballots of the people who own property and live east of Clark street.

Fifty-one straight McKinley ballots were taken out of this box without a break. Then there were two or three Democratic votes; then twenty-five more straight Republican votes.

Garvey's beaming smile became less and less distinguishable as the McKinley figures began to roll up, but Handel wore an air of supreme satisfaction. Finally the vote was a tie and there was one more ballot to be counted.

Before the deciding ballot was opened Handel offered to bet another $5 that it would be for McKinley. It was a good bet. The ballot was slowly unfolded.

It was for McKinley.

The One Fault.

Love may be blind, and yet, alas!
It's sense of smell's acute;
For though you've had but one small glass,
She'll know—and you're a brute!
—Philadelphia Press.

Where to Put His Arm.

"She's teaching me to dance," he explained.

"And how far have you progressed?"

"I have learned where to put my arm."

Too Late.

Wife (after a quarrel)—I wish I'd never met you!

Husband—Yes. Now when it's too late you are sorry for me!—Fliegende Blaetter.

AMBITIOUS WIFE OF VON WALDERSEE

The wife of Count Von Waldersee, commanding the German forces in China, is, as most people know, an American woman. She was Miss Lee, of New York, the daughter of a wealthy merchant. Two years after the death of her first husband, Prince Frederick, of Schleswig-Holstein, she was led to the altar by Count Von Waldersee. This was in 1874. It is believed by many in Germany, and, in fact, has been so stated in some of the German papers, that the ambition of the American wife was to make her military husband supplant Bismarck as premier, and that strong advances were made in that direction before the accession of the present emperor, and also in the early days of the present reign.

Bismarck held his own, however, in spite of the strong friendship of the emperor for both the general and his wife, and even since the death of Bismarck the emperor has not allowed the political ambitions of the couple to revive. He has, however, shown himself desirous of giving the general high advancement in the army and new opportunities.

The eight-room house, for campaign purposes, that arrived in China for the use of himself and staff was the object of a great deal of comment among the officers of the allied forces. One of the Americans, who has a fine record as an officer under General Grant in our civil war, said dryly:

"Well, this is something new in campaigning. It may do well enough in China, and for a count, but it wouldn't do for Americans. I remember what General Grant took with him on his final six days' campaign below Vicksburg. He didn't have an orderly nor a servant nor a horse. He didn't even have an overcoat, and he didn't have a camp chest. Why," continued the speaker, warming to the subject, "he didn't even take a clean shirt! I was with him, and I know. Yes, sir! General Grant's entire baggage for those six days was a toothbrush!"

The officer paused a few moments, and then added sadly:

"And just think what he missed in not carrying around with him an eight-room house!"

This is What They Say.

Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

A certain millionaire organizer of half-a-dozen big business combinations has made it an inflexible rule never to allow his utterances to be printed.

It was recently reported that he was going abroad to carry out a new scheme, and a reporter visited him to verify the rumor.

But the man of millions was as obdurate as ever.

"You won't say whether you are going away?" he was asked.

"I never talk for publication," was the suave answer.

"Can't you tell us anything about the prospects of the new business?"

"I do not talk for publication."

The reporter had pursued his victim into a lift, which was slowly descending. Renouncing any ambition for the coveted interview, he said:

"A fine day, sir."

"Not for publication," was the reply.—Tit-Bits.

Clever Pa.

Aunt—But, Fritz, why do you always bring Elsa when I play? She screams frightfully until I have to stop.

Fritz—Yes, that's what pa says, and he gives me 5 cents to do it.—Fliegende Blaetter.

RUSSIA APPROVES METRIC SYSTEM

The Russian government has decided to adopt the metric standard of weights and measures and the ministry of finance is now considering the time and manner of introducing them, says the New York Sun. The unit of measurement in Russia has long been the British foot, but the other denominations of lengths are peculiar to the country, as, for example, the verst, which is .663 of a mile. The country will now abandon all its own denominations of weights and measurements in favor of the metric system.

About two-thirds of the people living under the Christian governments now use the metric systems, 70,000,000 more use it in part, and in our own country 76,000,000 are authorized by law to transact their business by metric standards if they so desire. The United States and Great Britain are the largest commercial nations which have not made the metric system compulsory, and some pressure has been brought to bear upon the governments of both countries to secure the complete adoption of the system and thus remove the confusion and impediments to business arising from a variety of standards.

A bill is now in Congress in the hands of the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, requiring the use of the metric system in all transactions with and by the government after a fixed date. A number of scientific and other societies have recently urged the passage of this measure. At the annual meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great Britain the government was urged to establish at once the metric system. Among the other important bodies in Great Britain which have recently taken similar action is the Associated Chamber of Commerce.

These facts show the drift of sentiment in the two leading commercial nations with regard to the great advantage of the metric system. It is scarcely probable that the system now in use in this country and Great Britain would be compulsorily abandoned without long previous notice, because so violent a transition to a new system must, for some time work much confusion. But education in the use of the metric system is constantly advancing, and the system is being adopted in an increasing number of manufacturing establishments. One of the best means of fitting the public for the change is to drill our schoolboys so thoroughly in the practical use of metric standards that they may easily employ them when, in a few years, they enter upon business careers.

THEY REST.

They rest. No cares oppress them now,
They have no haunting fears,
They neither sigh nor wonder how
To meet the coming years.

They ask not what the world will say,
Nor dread accusing looks,
And care not if their names, to-day,
May not be found in books.

They rest!—But not within the grave—
They are the ones who beat
Their way, unmindful of the brave
Who pass with weary feet.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Census Taker.

Justice—What were you doing in Colonel Pullet's chicken coop?

Uncle Mose—Fo' de Lawd, judge, I was jes' takin' de census.—Harlem Life.

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TO CLUB AGENTS.

...re now prepared to furnish special ... rates for the Weekly Blade, to ... who desire to raise us clubs. We ...re clubs early this year, and to th... ...l we make our most favorable terms ...ow. If, as we believe, we get our max- ...mum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

NOVEMBER PREMIUM AWARDS

The following are winners of watches offered for largest clubs sent us during November: Geo. Bessenger, Lompoc, Cal., 112 names; G. A. Snyder, Panora, Iowa, 108 names; G. E. Jones, Mt. Vernon, Ill., 83 names. The watches are forwarded by registered mail this week.

We call attention to those who are in line to send in clubs during the present month, that it does not take much effort to secure a watch. The above report shows it.

THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

The abrogation of the Porto Rican tariff is being discussed by the press and people of Porto Rico. This is the tariff bill about which Democratic stump speakers have made such a howl during the late campaign.

Most of them did not know that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico could dispense with that tariff. The Porto Rican tariff act, it will be remembered, provides that "whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shal have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall, by resolution duly passed, so notify the President; he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty."

The Porto Rican legislature,, elected on November 6, the date of the general election in the United States, is to meet shortly, and will, under the provisions of the Porto Rican act above quoted, have the power to immediately terminate the Porto Rican tariff by enacting legislation which will provide funds for the necessities of the government of the island. The question whether this action shall be taken and the 15 per cent tariff thus terminated, is being discussed by the press and public of that island, as is shown by the following leading editorial taken from the San Juan (Porto Rico) Daily News of November 13, 1900, just received by the treasury bureau of statistics:

We have lived now for six months under the 85 per cent preferential tariff. The question now is: Is it good or bad? Has it helped or injured us? The legislature will have these questions to decide.

We now have the question to deal with aside and apart from politics. Its use as a campaign club is past and gone. The burden of deciding this very important question is solely upon the legislature. As it decrees, so shall it be. If it desires to abolish the tariff and operate the island upon a free trade basis, it can be so ordered.

If the people of Porto Rico through the legislature desire to continue the tariff it can be done. A precedent has been established which will permit this class of taxation. It has been legally decreed that such action is constitutional.

If the tariff is abolished, it is at once evident that a more burdensome and higher rate of internal taxation must be imposed. Where and upon what shall this be levied, is indeed a perplexing question.

Aside from all the difficulties that may or will arise from the abolition of the tariff, let us glance at the tariff itself and see what it has done. In the last six months the 15 per cent tariff has afforded the island as much, if not more revenue than the 100 per cent tariff. The theory that "the way to increase revenue is by lowering the taxes" is proved to be true for Porto Rico. This revenue will be constantly increasing as our trade increases, as it is sure to do. It has helped the consumer, for it has lowered the taxes he has to pay, not only on American goods, but upon all goods that enter our market in competition with them. This results in an increase of importations. This helps the producer by constantly providing him a means to carry his goods to the great American market, which is always so hungry for the products this island has to dispose of. Again, unless we have a traffic both ways the steamers must make one trip without a cargo and the freight is thereby doubled.

A tariff helps us as borrowers; it will give our securities a stand in the United States, which they could not have without a permanent revenue like the tariff revenue. The argument so often advanced in favor of a tariff as against other means of raising revenue, that it is easily collected, is especially forcible in Porto Rico. We would advise that the tariff is necessary, and if it were not it would still be the most convenient and logical means of raising our revenue. Let the tariff stand at 15 per cent.

Now that the campaign is ended the Democrats have ceased howling about the "paramount issue." If the country was in such imminent danger of imperialism two months ago is it not in danger now? Why cease the howl? Might as well confess you made blooming idiots of yourselves, for the public knows you did.

This session of Congress can last but three months, and there is so much important work to be done that many big measures will have to go over to next winter. It is a consolation to know that the next Congress will be Republican, and that all matters will receive careful and patriotic consideration.

Mr. Teller says the silver question is not dead. Has the Colorado gentleman applied a lighted candle to the toes of the corpse?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message, under the first two Presidents, was a verbal address to Congress, giving briefly to that body information from the executive department as to national affairs, with the chief magistrate's suggestions as to needed legislation. In these days of newspapers and telegraphs, it has become a document which not only does these things, but also frequently discusses important points, giving the reasons which impels the President to recommend a given course.

While no fault can be found with this per se, it makes the messages extremely long documents, which the majority of people will not take time to read. President McKinley's message, presented to Congress to-day, contains about 18,000 words. For the benefit of The Blade's readers, we have used the blue pencil freely upon it—omitting, however, nothing of general public interest. Minor portions have been dropped, and such paragraphs of the longer discussions were omitted as would not interfere with a clear understanding of the President's position and recommendation on public questions.

There is nothing particularly new in the matter of this document. The President has always pursued a policy of perfect frankness as to the purposes and aims of the government, and has not hesitated to take the public into his confidence in all cases where such a course was practicable. Hence the message is but an orderly arrangement by topics of views and purposes already well known to all intelligent citizens.

Perhaps the recommendation that the internal revenue war taxes shall be reduced by $30,000,000 per year, and the urgent warning to Congress to exercise due vigilance against extravagance in its appropriations at this session, are those among his newer recommendations which will be received with most favor by the people. On finance, the Philippines, the isthmian canal, and other great topics of national policy, his recommendations are in line with the well understood policy of the President and his party.

The message, in its condensed form, as printed to-day, will be found worthy of careful perusal, however. Various portions it will form subjects for future editorial discussion on our part.

THE AMERICAN MARINE.

With our export trade increasing by enormous strides, it is humiliating to American pride to find that some 90 per cent of our foreign commerce is carried in European vessels, flying alien flags, and not under the stars and stripes. We pay out an enormous aggregate sum every year for ocean freights, which ought, in the estimation of all progressive Americans, to be paid to American vessels, manned by American crews.

There are several reasons why we do not build and sail our own ships. The first is, that it costs 25 per cent more to build vessels in the United States than it does abroad, owing to the higher wage-scale, and the irregularity and uncertainty of employment of shipbuilding workmen. Were there a steady and permanent demand for ocean-going vessels, economies would be introduced in the yards, and proficiency be acquired. We should thus be able to compete with foreign builders, and without reducing the wages paid to labor.

The second reason is that wages and food of seamen on American ships cost 30 to 40 per cent more than on European ones. Americans can not be obtained for service at the wage-scale which prevails in Europe, and they demand better food and more comforts.

The third reason is that foreign governments pay more than 26 million dollars a year in mail subsidies to their merchant steamships. Last year Great Britain paid $5,800,000, Germany $1,900,000, France $7,600,000, Italy $1,700,000, Russia $1,400,000, Austria-Hungary $1,700,000, Spain $1,600,000 and Japan $3,492,000.

Thus it is seen that foreign vessels have advantages in first cost, in expense of running, and in government aid, over American ships. We can not build vessels and regain our mastery of the merchant carrying trade, which we held prior to the civil war, unless we neutralize these advantages. The most feasible plan is the payment of mail subsidies for a reasonable time, and this is the purpose of the shipping bill now before Congress.

It provides for the payment of mail subsidies, under carefully-guarded conditions, to American vessels, manned by American citizens. The total annual payments are limited to nine millions, and the act is limited to ten years. No one expects that, if it be passed, the maximum yearly payments will be reached until near the close of the decade; but if it were reached every year, the total payments would be only 90 millions. We pay much more than that every single year to freight vessels for carrying our exports and imports—the figures running from $125,000,000 to $175,000,000 per year.

If by a yearly expenditure of $9,000,000 for the next ten years we can reinstate the American merchant marine, and carry our own goods in our own ships, we will have done a good thing, and our own citizens will reap the benefit.

CARPING WELL ANSWERED.

The neatest reply to a partisan misrepresentation we have seen for a long while comes from the Kansas City Journal. A Populist sheet in Kansas raised the query: "Tell us how the farmer is really better off with one-third more price for his wheat when he has to pay one-third more price for his sugar." The Journal replies, in eeffet, as follows:

Suppose the farmer had 2,000 bushels of wheat—that, at 45 cents a bushel, would bring him $900. If he got one-third more, or 60 cents a bushel his crop would bring $1,200, or an increase of $300. When sugar was cheap he used $12 worth a year, and with one-third in price added he must pay $16 a year. He has gained $300 and lost $4. The farmer who takes his pencil and figures a minute can answer all these shallow anti-prosperity arguments without difficulty.

GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMY.

Congress assembles on Monday next, but it is probable that both houses will adjourn for the day as a mark of respect to Senators Davis and Gear, both of whom have died during the recess. The President's message will therefore not be delivered until Tuesday.

Washington gossip has it that the President, in that document, will urge economy in appropriations upon Congress. He relaizes, as does every other intelligent American citizen, that it takes a large sum to run the government, and that this is the richest country on earth; but these do not excuse excessive expenditures nor the appropriation of money for objects not of absolute necessity.

The government is simply the directors' room and the general offices of the nation. It should be conducted under the same rules as any other business enterprise. All proposed expenditures should be considered in a purely business light, and none be allowed allowed unless the benefits to accrue will more than balance the cost. Business methods should control. Already Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee of the Senate, has declared that, so far is his committee is concerned, the appropriation bills will be kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with a due regard for the actual needs of every department of the government.

This is wise policy, and it will not be surprising should the rumor be correct that the President will urge it in his message. The splendid vote of confidence which the people gave President McKinley and the Republican party is not to be construed into a permit to waste the revenues in extravagant appropriations. The shipping bill, the Nicaragua canal bill, and several other measures demand large expenditures if they be adopted; and should one or more of them be enacted into law, other expenditures must be reduced to only the sums absolutely necessary to carry on the government's affairs with the strictest economy.

CAN'T CORNER GOLD.

The wonder-mongers of the English press have evolved a story to the effect that Alfred B. Beit, alleged to be the wealthiest man in England, has a scheme to corner the gold supply of the world. Had they said he proposed to corner the atmosphere or the sunshine, the story would have been quite as credible. The gold supply of the world can not be cornered. It is too large.

To corner the stock of gold now existing, Mr. Beit and his alleged syndicate would have to purchase the bulk of that metal now in stock as coin and bullion. What would they pay for it? They could not pay out gold for gold, for that would break the corner. If they tried paying out paper, they would come to the end of their thether very soon. When their stock of paper money was exhausted, where could they obtain more? It would be impossible for any combination of persons to buy up the world's gold, simply because of the lack of anything to pay for it.

The truth of this statement is apparent from the figures as to the world's stock of gold. From 1860 to 1898, the world's production of that metal was over five billion dollars, to say nothing of the amount on hand at the former date. No possible syndicate could get control of this, as well as of all the gold mines in the world, which would be also absolutely necessary in order to enable the price of the metal to be controlled. It is a chimerical story, worthy of Baron Munchausen.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory was set apart for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, who were removed from their original homes in the South. It embraces nearly 20,000,000 acres, which is owned in common by the Indians—or rather by the mixed population of Indians, inter-married whites, half-breeds and negroes, aggregating 84,700 souls, all of whom have the status of citizens of the Territory. Besides these, there are some 350,000 whites who have no share in the ownership of the lands, no title to property, they being squatters; and, not being citizens of the Territory, they have no political rights, nor any voice in the conduct of affairs.

Matters are in a transition state. The work of appraising the lands and allotting each Indian citizen a designated portion in his own right, is going on. When this is completed, and the Indians all have land in severalty in place of the whole territory in common, the remaining acres will be paid for by the government and opened to settlement. The non-citizen whites are an element of discord at present. They refuse to comply with the tribal laws in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, and decline to pay taxes. The United States inspector for the Territory, in his annual report, recommends legislation by Congress which will compel their obedience to the laws and the payment of taxes.

The work of civilizing the Indians has been slow, but it is encouraging that they have reached the point at which they are willing to accept lands in severalty, and abandon the wilder life which has been theirs from time immemorial. Probably nothing contributed more indirectly to this than the extinction of the buffalo. The grazing lands of the Indian Territory furnished food for the red men. When the buffalo disappeared, the Indians were obliged, as a measure of self-protection, to give more attention to cattle-raising and farming, in order to subsist. When they learned habits of agriculture, the foundation was laid for their full civilization.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The operations of the bankruptcy law up to September 30, last, are now available in a government report. There were 1,810 involuntary cases and 19,540 voluntary cases. The debtors forced into bankruptcy owed $27,000,000, and they had assets amounting to $13,400,000. But the voluntary bankrupts owed $264,900,000, while their assets were only $33,098,000.

This, at first glance, appears to be a wholesale wiping out of obligations by legal process. But as very little of the immense debt of the voluntary bankrupts would ever have been paid in any event, nobody is injured by the legal discharge from the burden. The results of the workings of the law are for the greatest good of the greatest number. Insolvents are able to resume business without being borne down under the weight of their old debts, and many of them will prosper as a result, instead of being relegated permanently to the ranks of broken-down has-beens.

COMMERCIAL WARFARE.

It looks now as though a commercial war against United States exports is to be inaugurated in Europe. We have made such tremendous strides, within the past two years, in placing our manufactured good in transatlantic markets that manufacturing and commercial interests in Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia have taken alarm, and propose fighting American goods in European markets. For instance, the Washington authorities have just learned that a scheme has been broached by the Russian minister of finance for an agreement between Russian and Prussian railways operating under government subsidies, to discriminate against the exportation of American rails, locomotives and machinery.

A commercial war can be as costly as a military and naval one. It will not demand human lives, but financially it can cost our industries and our people as much as a war with one or more European powers. The putting up of European railway freight rates on American exports, or a combination of subsidized railroads not to buy American railway equipment, is but a beginning. The next thing will be a move to discriminate against American products by the imposition of higher duties by European countries, by exacting inspection laws, such as those which have for years practically excluded our pork products from German markets. And in these and other ways our export trade can be enormously injured in the aggregate.

There is one way to avoid such a bitter commercial was as is threatened, and that is by adopting reciprocity treaties with the various countries interested. A number of such treaties were negotiated by Special Commissioner Kasson, under the provisions of the Dingley law. These treaties were pigeon-holed in the Senate committee on Foreign Affairs. The President is understood to be strongly in favor of these treaties, and believes that such trade arrangements must be made in order to evolve a complete system that will furnish sufficient revenue and also due protection to all industrial interests which require it.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

In the death of United States Senator Cushman K. Davis this country loses an able public servant and the world a statesman and diplomat of the first rank.

For fourteen years Mr. Davis occupied a seat in the United States senate. Prior to that time he had served as governor of a great state and in a high judicial capacity. In the senate he ranked with the leaders. An authority on international law, he was well qualified to sit on the committee on foreign relations. When Senator Sherman left the senate for the state department Senator Davis was placed at the head of this committee, because of the Spanish-American war the most important committee of that body. At the close of the war Mr. Davis was sent to Paris as one of the peace commissioners and took a prominent part in the negotiations which terminated in the treaty of peace.

Senator Davis was not considered an orator and he had little of that personal magnetism which goes so far towards making a popular leader. But he was a most convincing speaker, was possessed of such a fund of information, marshalled his facts in such a masterly manner, that whenever he addressed the senate the galleries were filld to hear him and he had the earnest attention of all the members.

Senator Davis was considered one of the solid public men of the country. He had the confidence not only of the United States, but was regarded as a great man by the heads of foreign governments. He stood all the tests applied to genuine statesmenship.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

The Blade has just received from the United States geological survey the tabular statement it has just issued, showing the value of the mineral products of this country for the calendar years from 1890 to 1899, inclusive. The most striking fact to be deduced from a comparison of totals is the enormous increase in value of our mineral products within the ten years embraced in the showing. In 1890 their total value was $369,319,000. For 1899, it was $976,008,946. An expansion of one industry to the tune of 264 per cent in ten years is a striking evidence of its prosperity.

The most astonishing increase is that of our gold production. In 1890, the total was 1,588,880 Troy ounces, worth $32,845,000, while in 1899 it was 3,437,210 ounces, worth $71,053,400. The silver product, on the contrary, was very nearly the same, the yield of both years being about 54 million ounces, worth about 70 million dollars.

Our copper mines are more valuable than those of gold. In 1890 we produced a little over 265 million pounds of copper, worth almost 31 million dollars; in 1890, the product was over 585 million pounds, valued at over 104 million dollars. And the output is increasing quite as rapidly as that of gold.

AN EPOCHAL EVENT.

The voyage of the freight steamer Glen Turret from Puget Sound to Europe is an epoch-making event. The vessel is the first of a regular line on the route from our Pacific ports, across that ocean, and via the Suez Canal. She is loaded with wheat for Europe, and a miscellaneous cargo for Oriental ports. Returning, she will have no difficulty in finding a full cargo for Indian, Chinese or Japanese ports, and when this is discharged she will load at Oriental ports for the United States.

This is the beginning of a mighty traffic which shall expand enormously in the century just opening. This is the first regular line of freight steamers to run between our Pacific ports and Europe. Like a "way freight" train on a railroad, it will carry merchandise both ways to intermediate ports. The Pacific Ocean will become the highway of nations quite as much as the Atlantic is now; and the building of the Nicaragua canal will make it the direct route for traffic between Australia, New Zealand, western South America, and all points in the Pacific. The twentieth century will witness wonders in trade development, and not the least of these will be that of trans-Pacific commerce.

Already Ohio Democrats are claiming they will carry the state next year. Nothing new in these claims. Three or four months ago they were claiming the state for Bryan. Of course they never expect a realization of their hopes.

This is the month for Christmas shopping, and the wise shopper will not delay until the week before the holiday.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The clever coup of General De Wet, by which he captured a British garrison of 400 men and two guns, shows that the warfare in South Africa is not yet over. The Boers are good at raiding, but they showed their incapacity to effectively oppose the British in a regular campaign. They yielded Pretoria, with its formidable defenses, without firing a shot. Their President became a fugitive, and their government is non-existent. Their scattered commandoes are carrying on a guerilla campaign, the mode of warfare which they understand best, and the complete pacification of the Boers is yet afar off.

There has been considerable criticism of the recent order of Lord Roberts regarding the families of Boers in the field, based on the misconception that the plan is similar to Weyler's reconcentrado system in Cuba. This is erroneous. Instead of gathering the Boer families into towns or camps of detention, Roberts' order contemplated sending them beyond the British lines into the mountainous section, which is in full control of the Boers.

It will be recalled that this is exactly the policy General Sherman pursued at Atlanta. He ordered the non-combatant residents of that city to be sent into the Confederate lines. The purpose is identical in both cases. It hampers the enemy to be encumbered with women and children, besides making demands on their commissariat—for they must be fed, clothed and quartered.

As to the guerilla warfare the Boers are pursuing, Lord Roberts' order was that the farm house nearest the scene of any attempt to injure a railway line or to wreck a train is to be burned, and that all farms within a radius of ten miles are to be cleared of all their stock and supplies. This follows the plan of Von Moltke in the Franco-Prussian war, though not so rigorous as that of the old field marshal. He not only devastated a district in which a guerilla attack occurred, but held all the prominent residents as hostages, and the latter were shot if an attack was made on a line of communication in this district.

War is terrible always. It is brutal, but its brutalities are inseparable from itself. None of the commanders mentioned—Sherman, Von Moltke and Roberts—defended their acts, except on the ground that they belong to a condition of war, and were necessary to end the struggle. The blame lies, in each case, on those who persist in fragmentary warfare after defeat has come in a regularly-waged campaign.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

McKinley's Cabinet.

It appears to be understood that, with a single exception, the members of President McKinley's cabinet will serve for another term. That exception is Attorney-General Griggs, whose intention to retire was announced some time ago. Mr. Griggs will not, however, entirely sever his official relations with the government. In association with ex-President Harrison and Judge Gray, of Delaware, he will act as one of the representatives of the United States on the International Court of Arbitration to be organized in pursuance of The Hague Convention. It is especially gratifying to learn that there will be no change in the headship of the Department of State, which has had forced upon its attention so many important questions during the last three years. Secretary Hay has earned high commendation for his work in the conduct of the foreign relations of the country, and his continuance in the direction of State Department affairs will be approved by the country at large.

Irrigation Congress.

It was rendered quite apparent by the proceedings of the recent Irrigation Congress at Chicago that the subject has taken strong hold upon public attention in the west. The convention wisely coupled the subject of forest preservation with that of redeeming the arid lands. In its resolutions it urged that Congress should make appropriations commensurate with the magnitude of the problem to be solved for the reforestation of denuded areas as natural reservoirs, and that the national government should, as part of its policy of internal improvements, construct storage reservoirs and other works for flood protection, and to save for use in navigation and irrigation the waters which run to waste, and also develop subterranean sources of water supply. It was also urged that the water of all streams shuld forever remain subject to public control; that the right to use water for irrigation should inhere in the land irrigated, and that the work of building reservoirs necessary to store the floods should be done directly by the government.

Car Famine.

Complaint is again heard from both railroad officials and shippers in various parts of the country that the supply of cars for the transportation of freight is inadequate to fill the demands which are caused by the current heavy movement of traffic. At most of the large railroad junction points, especially at the west, there is a call for cars coming from all parts of the lines of the leading systems, and though railroads have been placing very large orders for new equipment, particularly since the election, there is little prospect that the enormous current demands will be adequately supplied.

Chinese Imbroglio.

The London Spectator foresees Chinese victory over the allies in the Pekin negotiations and charges responsibility on the attitude of the United States and Russia. The allies may make a mess of their attempt to act in concert with regard to China but the failure is chargeable to Germany and Great Britain because they unwisely pressed a policy that China could not enforce and that consequently led to war and partition—the most objectionable of all conclusions.

Kruger Will Fail.

President Kruger, having finished his labors in France, left Paris on December 1 for Cologne. Thence he will go to Berlin, and from there to The Hague, where, it is said, if, having failed in all other places, he will ask Queen Wilhelmina to take the lead in an effort to secure arbitration for his country.

The result of Mr. Kruger's trip through France may be accurately set down as the result of his entire European trip. Having accomplished nothing in France, it is idle for him to hope to hope to accomplish anything elsewhere. France is his best friend. Its people, aside from being chivalrous, impetuous race, are the hereditary enemies of Great Britain and everything English.

If Kruger's whole reception in France had been planned by Lord Salisbury, it could have hardly worked with more satisfaction to Great Britain. On the face of it, there is a suspicion of collusion between the British premier and the French ministry. A show of official sympathy for the Boers was necessary to the continuance of the French ministry. An official welcome of Kruger was a prerequisite to the continued popularity of President Loubet. Lord Salisbury gave the opportunity for the French to make both plays by failing to notify the powers of the annexation of the Boer republics. And, whether or not by agreement, the French ministry carefully restrained the expression of French sympathy to two resolutions and a lot of harmless shouting.

The German press holds out no hope for Kruger from his proposed visit to Berlin, holding that Germany can do nothing for the Transvaal.

Prohibition Vote.

The Prohibition vote has been reported officially from thirty states, including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but omitting New York. In the thirty states Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President received 157,690 votes. Bidwell received 264,562 votes in 1892; Fisk, 249,937 in 1888, and Levering and Bently, 141,663 in 1896.

There is a falling off in the Prohibition vote in Connecticut as compared with 1892, a gain in Florida and Georgia, a loss of 7,000 in Illinois, a gain of 690 in Indiana, a gain in Iowa and Kansas, a loss in Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan, a loss of 15,000 in Ohio, a gain of 2,000 in Pennsylvania, and a loss of 3,000 in Wisconsin. This is not a good showing for the candidate who expected to poll 500,000 votes.

Republic of Acre.

The republic of Acre, comprising a rubber producing tract on the frontier of Bolivia and adjoining Brazil, came into being in December, 1899, and departed on the 18th of August, 1900, without the knowledge of the outside world. The country constituting Acre is situated on affluents of the Amazon, between the ninth and eleventh degrees of south latitude. Brazilians developed the region on account of the rubber production, and when Bolivia proceeded to tax them beyond reason, rebelled and elected a president. Many months elapsed before Bolivian troops reached the scene and dispersed the new, independent government. Coming and going, without the knowledge of the outside world, Acre has not caused a single diplomatic ripple.

Plenty of Gold.

The gold in the Treasury amounts to $474,108,336, about $76,000,000 more than at the close of 1899. It is estimated that the gold in the United States amounts to $1,080,027,407. On the last day of 1896 it was estimated at $692,947,212.

Agricultural Department.

Secretary Wilson takes occasion in his annual report to emphasize certain particulars in which the Department of Agriculture differs from the other branches of the executive government. He takes the view that appropriations for it should be regarded as an investment, for the reason that it makes direct returns therefor by adding to the wealth of the country as the result of its experiments and investigations. He directs attention to the service rendered in this direction by weather forecasts, meat inspection, pathological investigations of plants, entomological researches, etc. His view as to his functions as Secretary is an eminently practical one. He aims to bring the department scientists to the help of the producers to ascertain what imports they are able to produce, with a view to encouraging their growth; to search the world for grains, fruits, grasses and legumes that may be domesticated here and be an improvement on what we have; to secure new and improved varieties of plants by cross fertilization; to co-operate with the experiment stations in all the states and territories in research of practical value to the people of all sections, and to seek out new markets for our surplus products.

FIVE GREAT BATTLESHIPS

Vessels of 15,000 Tons to Have a Speed of at Least Nineteen Knots.

When congress, in March, 1899, appropriated money for three sea-going coastline battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, it was evidently its intention to provide for vessels more powerful than those of any other nation in the world, says the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. The unfortunate provision by which the contracting for the vessels was made, subject to an agreement as to the price of armor, while it delayed the work in connection with these important vessels, served one good purpose in making it possible to combine with those appropriated for by the Fifty-fifth congress, the two provided for by the act of June 7, 1900.

The bureau of construction and repair, in the designs for these five vessels, has fully carried out the evident purpose of congress, and the designs now approaching completion in that bureau represent five of the most powerful battleships which have ever been projected.

In the 15,000 tons represented in each of these vessels, the many antagonistic qualities essential to a perfect fighting machine have been compromised and incorporated in proportions which experience seems to have pointed out as the most desirable and efficient. To begin with, these battleships will have a speed of at least nineteen knots, which compares most favorably with any battleships under construction abroad, as well as with any in the projected stage.

The vessels will be propelled at this high speed by twin screws driven by two four-cylinder, triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horse power, having a stroke of four feet, running under conditions of maximum speed, at about 120 revolutions per minute. The steam necessary to this power will be supplied at a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch, by 24 Babcock & Wilcox straight water-tube boilers, placed four in each of six independent water-tight compartments.

Each ship will carry four twelve-inch guns, 40 calibres in length, mounted in pairs in Hichborn balanced turrets having an arc of train of 270 degrees, one forward and one aft in each vessel. Of the eight eight-inch guns, 45 calibres in length, which will be carried on each; in the three sheathed vessels, four will be mounted in turrets of the Hichborn type, superimposed upon the twelve-inch turrets above mentioned, and four in two turrets amidships, the amidships turrets having arc of train of 180 degrees; and in the two sheathed vessels, all eight eight-inch guns will be mounted in four independent turrets, each having an arc train of 145 degrees, placed two on each side at the ends of the superstructure, thus forming a quadrilateral. In each vessel there will be a broadside of twelve six-inch rapid-firing guns, 50 calibres in length, mounted, six on each side, on the main deck, each with an arc of train of 110 degrees, and each will also have twelve fourteen-pounders and twelve three-pounders, mounted in commanding positions and having very large arcs of fire. In the two lower tops there will be four automatic one-pounders, and in the upper tops, four single-shot one-pounders.

Experience having shown that above-water torpedoes are not only inefficient weapons, but a menace ao their possessors, the vessels are fitted only with submarine torpedo tubes. Two of these are located in one compartment, one on each side, fitted for the discharge of the large eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedo, and provision is made for carrying stores in the torpedo room six of these formidable engines of war.

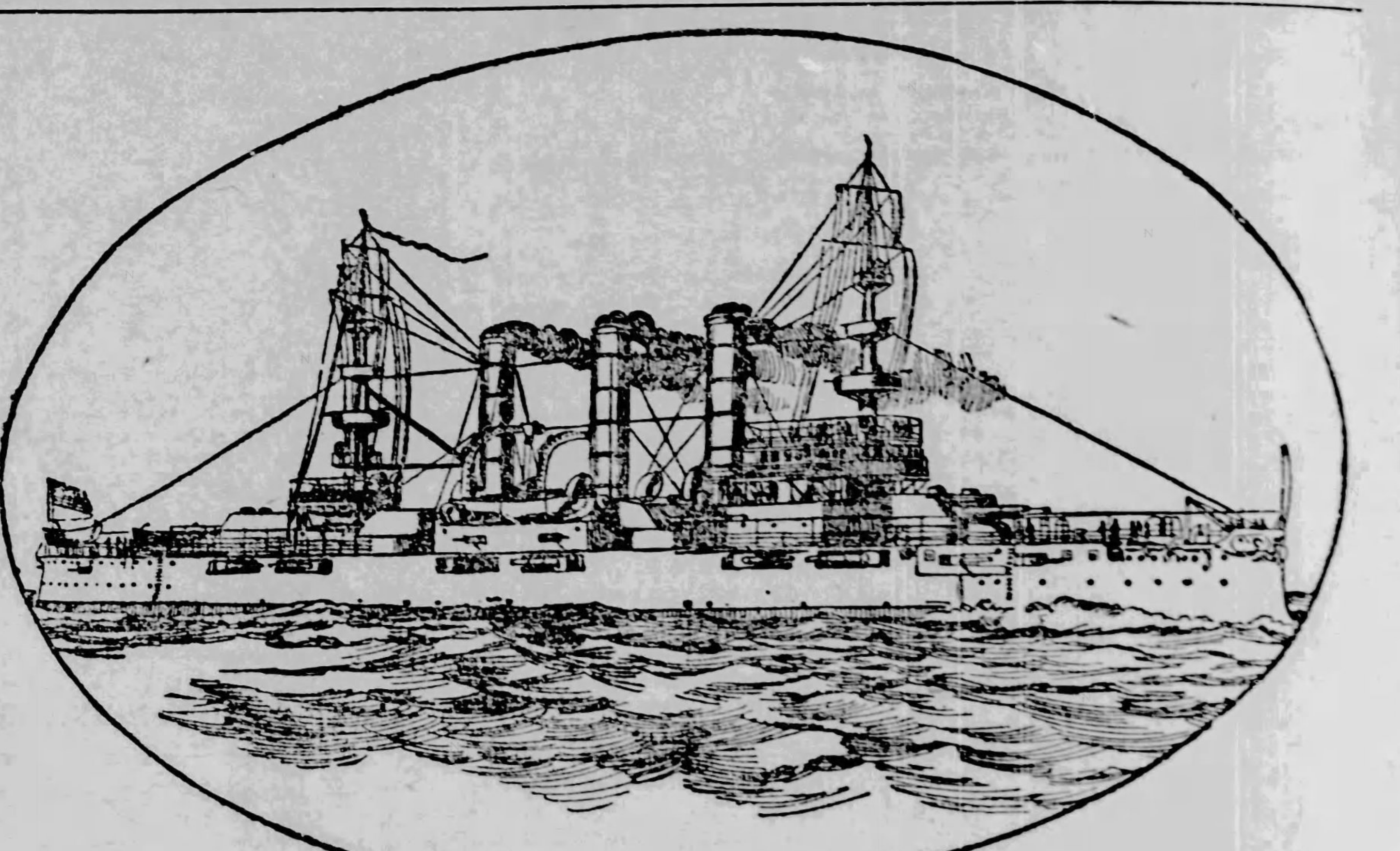
The magazines of the vessels will be specially fitted to enable them to carry, with absolute safety in all climates, the new smokeless powder, and with this end in view provision is being made for their artificial cooling, by pipes leading from the cold storage system of the vessel, in such cases as may be necessary. Provision will be made in the magazines for the stowage of at least 60 rounds for each of the thirteen-inch guns, representing a weight of about 144 tons; 125 for each of the eight-inch guns, weighing about 180 tons; 200 rounds for each of the six-inch guns, the weight of which will be about 190 tons; 500 rounds for each of the three-pounder and one-pounder guns, and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition for the smaller guns.

So much for the vessel's offensive qualities. To make their defensive qualities proportionately great, they are to be provided with a complete water line belt of armor, eight feet wide amidships, eleven inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of four inches at the ends of the vessel. They will also have an armored belt extending over 245 feet of their length, of a uniform thickness of six inches, rising from the top of the main belt to the upper or main deck, and joined at its after-end to the barbette of the twelve-inch turret by a six-inch armored bulkhead and having at its forward end an inclined armored bulkhead from side to side six inches thick, thus forming a citadel or redoubt within which the six-inch guns will be mounted. The barbettes for the turrets of the twelve-inch guns are to be ten inches in thickness for that portion outside of the redoubt or citadel, reduced to six inches in thickness within. The turrets themselves will be protected by armor ten inches in thickness, the port plates, however, being eleven inches.

The eight-inch turrets will in all cases, whether superimposed or independent, be protected by six inches of armor, with 6½-inch port plates, and their barbettes will be protected by similar armor. The conning tower and its shield will be nine inches in thickness, and the armored tubes will be protected by six inches of armor, and will be of sufficient size not only to receive all the voice pipes, wiring, etc., but to also permit of their being used as a passageway, if necessary. In addition to the conning tower, there will be aft a second tower known as the signal tower, which will be protected by five-inch armor. From the bottom of the water-line armor belt there will rise a turtle-backed nickel-steel protective deck one and one-half inches thick on the flat and three inches thick on the sloping sides, to make assurance doubly sure that no projectile of the enemy finds its way into the vitals of the ship. As an additional protection to stability, a coffer-dam belt, three feet in thickness and packed to a density of eight pounds to the cubic foot, will be worked along the two sides above the protective deck, for the entire length of the vessel.

The material of construction will, of course, be of the high quality of steel which has entered into the vessels of our navy. The main or upper deck, in addition to being built of steel, will be the only one upon which wood is to be laid. The lower decks will all be of steel, covered with linoleum or some other like material. The use of wood in the construction of the vessel will be limited even more strictly than it has been in the later battleships, and all wood, except that for the sheathing of the bottom, will be electric fireproofed. Bilge keels and heavy docking keels will be fitted.

It is proposed to make all of these vessels flagships, and to do this it is necessary to make provision for the accommodation of one flag officer, one commanding officer, one chief of staff, twenty ward room officers, twelve junior officers, ten warrant officers and 658 crew and marines, making a grand total of 703. Both officers and crew will have wash rooms, bath rooms and other similar conveniences such as will place the comfort and healthfulness of these vessels very high in the scale.



UNCLE SAM'S NEW TYPE OF 19-KNOT BATTLESHIP.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL TO SUCCEED NICHOLAS

To Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the only brother of the Czar, will come the Russian sceptre should Nicholas die.

Michael is only twenty-two years old this month. He became Czarowitz, or heir apparent, upon the death of his brother George, who was the second son of the late Emperor Alexander III.

Michael inherited the strength of body of his father, being the most robust of the three sons.

Michael, like his brother, Nicholas, has comparatively liberal ideas. He is well disposed toward the Finns. He has traveled extensively and profited by what he has seen.

The Czarowitz must not marry a Roman Catholic, and for this reason his choice of a wife must be made within a limited circle.

It was reported in the fall that a wedding was to be arranged for him with Princess Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Connaught and grandaughter of Queen Victoria.

The marriage is one eminently proper, as far as purposes of statecraft go. It is one of which Emperor Nicholas, the Queen of England and Kaiser Wilhelm would approve. The only obstacle to it lies in the heart of Michael himself, who is in love with his cousin, the Grand Duchess Helen, daughter of Michael's uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir.

The little Helen, because of her infatuation with the Czarowitz, jilted Prince Max of Baden and spurned the hand of Prince Louis Bonaparte, as well as those of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Alexander of Servia and a number of other rulers. The Russian church forbids the marriage of cousins.

The Grand Duchess Helen has a violent temper as well as a will of her own. When things have failed to please her she has been known to pour boiling water over her governess. Her mother has a temper of the same kind.

Princess Margaret of England is very anxious to become the wife of the Czarowitz. She is pretty and attractive, with the typical Guelph face, not particularly strong.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer. Express Charges Prepaid,

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit**. We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

Publishers' Column.

E W SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Butter knife	.85
Soup ladle	2.50
Child's set 3 pieces (in silk lined box)	1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1942—Buller Suit.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and and 8 years. The nicest everyday suit a little boy can have is the sailor blouse design. The Buller suit is just right, for it has the full trousers as well as the loose blouse. It is in sizes for youngsters of two, four, six and eight. The best material for this suit is heavy serge, cheviot or corduroy. The blouse opens in front and is gathered to a

band at the waist. A deep sailor collar finishes the neck. The sleeve is in one piece, the fullness at the wrist taken up in narrow tucks. The little trousers are fitted at the hips and are gathered to a band at the knee. The Buller suit is made of light blue-gray cloth, with the collar and neck-piece braided in black. Pockets can be put on the blouse if desired.

1918—Montrose Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—The "Montrose" is a stunning little loose-front, fitted-back jacket. It has the regular coat sleeve and tailor collar, and fastens with three buttons.

This coat should be tailor finished, stitched in two rows about the edge and lined with satin. If the coat material is not firm, it should be lined with thin crinoline. The collar and buttonhole edge are lined with tailors' canvas.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1931—Dundee Blouse.

Sizes for 10, 12 and 14 years.—The latest imported models show many new blouse effects, the sailor and the Russian blouses being particularly stylish for young girls. The "Dundee" is a new sailor blouse for girls of ten, twelve and fourteen. The lining is not tight-fitting, but lacks the fullness of the blouse. The shield is faced on the lining, and a broad

sailor collar is the correct finish. The blouse is slightly full at the belt and opens in front. A one-piece sleeve is gathered at the wrist and has a deep turn-back cuff. This is a suitable design for any fall goods, and is just the most sensible sort of a school frock.

1895—Mildred Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.—The Mildred skirt in sizes ten, twelve and fourteen, to be used with the Dundee blouse, is a pretty three-gored skirt, having deep side-plaits all around. This skirt need not be lined, and if the plaits are well pressed they will not need to be stayed. The material of which this suit is made is cadet-blue flannel, trimmed with gold galloon.

1924—Elmsdale Wrapper.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—A pretty design for a simple wrapper is the "Elmsdale." It has a fitted under-arm form, with a loose back and front. A broad sailor collar finishes the neck. The neck-piece opens under the collar to the bust, and from there the wrapper opens down the front. Any lightweight material can be used for this wrapper. Challie, French flannel and outing flannel are all pretty. The model is of cashmere in rose pink. The collar and sleeves are trimmed with a wide band

of lace beading through which is run black velvet ribbon. There is no lining in the wrapper, a deep hem finishing the bottom.

1490—Twyefort Cape.

Sizes, medium and large. A jaunty and stylish design, fitting well about the neck and shoulders and fastens in such a way as to be thoroughly protective across the chest. It is circular in shape, falling with graceful fullness and reaches just below

the waist-line. Any of the favorite cloaking materials, light or heavy in weight, may be selected for this model, with the edges simply finished with machine stitching or trimmed with rows of braid or ribbon. Bias bands of the material stitched on forms quite an attractive finish.

1928—Gordon Cape.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. The Gordon cape is one of the most useful garments in a schoolgirl's wardrobe. It comes in sizes twelve, fourteen and sixteen. It is circular cut and is fitted with darts at the shoulder. There is a deep pointed hood that is not for ornament only, but can be pulled up over the ears in a biting

wind; also a high, flaring collar. The cape can be made of any heavy material, but is best of the double-faced golf cloths. The Gordon model is of green-and-scarlet plaid cloth.

CASH FOR DEAD TRAIN ROBBERS

A reward of $1,000 is offered by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad company for the capture or killing of a train robber or for the frustration of a train robbery, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The orders were issued from the Omaha headquarters of the company's lines west of the Missouri River.

The reward is specially intended for employes of the company, but may be earned by anybody. Heretofore an employe was necessarily rewarded for frustrating a train robber or aiding in the capture or killing of a robber, and, naturally, the employes didn't take the chances which, it is believed, they would take otherwise. It was considered part of an employe's business to protect the company's property.

The recent robbery of trains running west of the Missouri River was the cause of the offer of a reward by the Burlington. A half dozen train robberies have occurred within the last two months, and the Burlington has taken the initiative in guarding against the robbery of its trains. The robbery of the passengers in the Burlington sleepers near Brush a few weeks ago, too, impelled General Manager Holdrege, of the Burlington, to offer an inducement to the employes to thwart train robbers. This last condition was suggested by the heroism of Ray Miller, the brakeman on the Denver & Rio Grande, who smashed a would-be robber over the head with a lantern, knocking him off the platform.

Trainmen said the Burlington's new order would have the effect of spurring the trainmen to action. Every one of them on trains running into Denver have bought a revolver. Several of the conductors and brakemen who have had their own special lanterns have gone back to the heavy lantern furnished by the company.

The notice of the offer of the reward has been posted in the yard offices and other places where conductors, brakemen and others interested may see it.

It is said that other roads will follow the example of the Burlington.

FIFTEEN KILLED.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—A revised list of dead in yesterday's horrible accident to a crowd of men and boys witnessing the Stanford-California football game from the roof of a glass manufactory, shown fifteen names. More than 100 persons fell into the furnace of the factory when the roof collapsed.

The managers of the glass works state that it was impossible for them to keep the people off their buildings. They disclaim all responsibility for the accident. It is estimated that over 300 people were on the ventilator when it collapsed for its entire length of 100 feet. Some were thrown to the main roof of the building and escaped unhurt, but of those who fell into the structure, nearly all were either killed or seriously maimed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

State Paper Which Will Rank With Any Message Yet Delivered.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress his annual message. The following is a full synopsis:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-Sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity, and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated, in its 124 years of trial, its stability and security, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

When the Sixth Congress assembled in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,304,799. Then we had sixteen states. Now we have forty-five, then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes His guidance and the continuance of His care and favor.

Chinese Troubles.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The President then recounts the rise of the Boxer movement in the past three years, tracing it to the Chinese desire for national isolation and opposition to the gradual changes wrought by foreign innovations. The history of the siege of the legations and their relief by the allied column is given in connected outline. The message then proceeds:

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3, proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southwest had no share, we regard the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people, with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China, and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said, "the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

General bases of negotiations formulated by the government of the French republic have been accepted with certain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances, but, like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion in the progress of the negotiations. The disposition of the emperor's government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign governments and their nationals, and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty persons as the foreign ministers at Pekin may be in a position to make, gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion, that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities, the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

Other Foreign Affairs.

Our claims upon the government of the sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere give promise of early and satisfactory settlement. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by his issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

Regarding the Paris Exposition, the President says:

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in one hundred and one out of one hundred and twenty-one classes, and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they ranked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

Apart from the exposition several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette monument, presented by the school children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the president of the republic, were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was especially observed in the French capital.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been re-admitted, and the way is opened for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago-Pago.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the indiscriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

The Boer War.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in Southern Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that, while one belligerent had control of the seas, the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and Southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although, unfortunately, without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points, for convenience of administration, around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction, and the Dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. But however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation, I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the 141st meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken, I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

Those Italian Lynchings.

The assassination of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people, and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard here felt for the memory of the lamented ruler.

In my last message, I referred at considerable length to the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah. Notwithstanding the efforts of the federal government, the production of evidence tending to inculpate the authors of this grievous crime against our civilization, and the repeated inquests set on foot by the authorities of the state of Louisiana, no punishments have followed. Successive grand juries have failed to indict. The representations of the Italian government, in the face of this miscarriage, have been most temperate and just.

Setting the principle at issue high above all consideration of merely pecuniary indemnification, such as this government made in the three previous cases, Italy has solemnly invoked the pledges of existing treaty and asked that the justice to which she is entitled shall be meted in regard to her unfortunate countrymen in our territory with the same full measure she herself would give to any American, were his reciprocal treaty rights contemned.

I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the Congress appropriately confer upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the senate and house. It is incumbent upon us to remedy the statutory omission which has led, and may again lead, to such untoward results. I have pointed out the necessity and the precedent for legislation of this character. Its enactment is a simple measure of previsory justice toward the nations with which we, as a sovereign equal, make treaties requiring reciprocal observance.

While the Italian government naturly regards such action as the primary, and, indeed, the most essential element in the disposal of the Tallulah incident, I advise that, in accordance with precedent, and in view of the improbability of that particular case being reached by the bill now pending, Congress make gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

In my inaugural address, I referred to the general subject of lynching in these words:

"Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests."

This I most urgently reiterate, and again invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civilization.

The Hague Convention.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at The Hague on September 4, of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes by sixteen powers, namely, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway and the Netherlands. Japan also has since ratified the convention.

The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized and has adopted rules of order and a constitution for the international arbitration bureau. In accordance with Article XXIII of the convention, providing for the appointment by each signatory power of persons of known competency in questions of international law as arbitrators, I have appointed as members of this court, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, ex-President of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, chief justice of the United States; Hon. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, attorney-general of the United States, and Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, a judge of the circuit court of the United States.

The Isthmian Canal.

The all-important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal Company, which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cramin option void for non-payment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department, and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question, either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway.

Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the Congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various trans-Isthmian ship canal projects may be awarded.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal, and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Treaties With Spain.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain, in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence, and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

By the terms of the treaty of peace the line bounding the ceded Philippine group in the southwest failed to include several small islands lying west of the Sulus, which have always been recognized as under Spanish control. The occupation of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim of title to the islands named, as well as to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the lines described in said third article, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United States is to pay to Spain the sum of $100,000.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article VII of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

Reciprocity Agreements.

The failure of action by the Senate last session upon the commercial conventions then submitted for its consideration and approval, although caused by the great pressure of other legislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, which hoped to profit by their provisions. The conventional periods for their ratification having expired, it became necessary to sign additional articles extending the time for that purpose. This was requested on our part, and the other governments interested have concurred with the exception of one convention, in respect to which no formal reply has been received.

Since my last communication to the Congress on this subject special commercial agreements under the third section of the tariff act have been proclaimed with Portugal, with Italy, and with Germany. Commercial conventions under the general limitations of the fourth section of the same act have been concluded with Nicaragua, with Ecuador, with the Dominican republic, with Great Britain on behalf of the Island of Trinidad, and with Denmark on behalf of the Island of St. Croix. These will be early communicated to the senate. Negotiations with other governments are in progress for the improvement and security of our commercial relations.

The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States, that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the Congress in giving to it full effect.

This government desires to preserve the most just and amicable commercial relations with all foreign countries, unmoved by the industrial rivalries necessarily developed in the expansion of international trade. It is believed that the foreign governments generally entertain the same purpose, although in some instances there are clamorous demands upon them for legislation specifically hostile to American interests. Should these demands prevail I shall communicate with the Congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency.

Our Revenues.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which, from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $283,022,991.14. The receipts of the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,851.89, and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of $27,036,389.41. The receipts from internal revenues were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $38,748,053.97, as against $36,394,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,774,767.78, a reduction of $95,066,486.69 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.72 for the year 1900, as against $63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,989,026.53. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,418,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000 and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance November 30 was $139,303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14 last this would have been included in the statement of available cash, gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

If this form were pursued, the cash balance, including the present gold reserve of $150,000,000, would be $289,303,794.50. Such balance November 30, 1899, was $296,495,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust funds, there was, on November 30, $70,090,073.15 in gold coin and bullion, to which should be added $22,957,300 in gold certificates subject to issue, against which there is held in the division of redemption gold coin and bullion, making a total holding of free gold amounting to $93,047,373.15.

Our Finances.

It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition of the Congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity, under all conditions, between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Our surplus revenues have permitted the secretary of the treasury, since the close of the fiscal year, to call in the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, in the sum of $25,364,500. To and including November 30, $23,458,100 of these bonds have been paid. This sum, together with the amount which may accrue from further redemptions under the call, will be applied to the sinking fund.

The law of March 14, 1900, provided for refunding into 2 per cent 30-year bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, that portion of the public debt represented by the 3 per cent bonds of 1908, the 4 per cents of 1907, and the 5 per cents of 1904, of which there was outstanding at the date of said law $839,149,930. The holders of the old bonds presented them for exchange between March 14 and November 30 to the amount of $364,943,750. The net saving to the government on these transactions aggregates $9,106,166.

Another effect of the operation, as stated by the secretary, is to reduce the charge upon the treasury for the payment of interest from the dates of refunding to February 1, 1904, by the sum of more than seven million dollars annually. From February 1, 1904, to

Concluded on Seventh Page.

It Won't

There's a lot of things Ayer's Hair Vigor won't do. They are just the things you don't want it to do. But the things it will do will certainly please you, such as stopping the hair from coming out, restoring color to gray hair, and making the hair grow thick and long. Give it a good trial.

If you do not obtain the benefit you desire from use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

"IT'S NOT BIRTH,

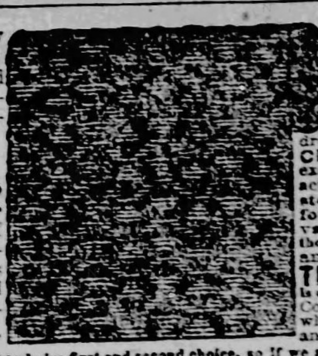
Nor Wealth, Nor State, but 'Git Up and Git' That Makes Man Great."

This is the motto on the letter head of a well-known grocery firm in Watertown, N. Y., Fred B. Bush & Co., and is indicative of the character of the men. Mr. Bush himself had quite an experience with food in relation to health, as he was refused insurance three years ago because the examining physician found he had Bright's disease and could only live a short time at the best.

"My own physician suggested that I make a radical change in diet. About that time my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food, and I began with doctor's permission to use this food. Of course I had been forbidden the use of sugar or starchy food, but my doctor knew that Grape-Nuts was composed of the starch of wheat and barley transformed into grape-sugar and in this condition is easily digested.

"To make a long story short, Grape-Nuts has been a common dish at my table for three years. I have taken no medicine during this time and I am now strong and healthy and capable of doing a hard day's work every day."

So much for your food, properly selected and properly cooked by experts at the factory. There is not a single disease in the category of human ills but what can be helped by the use of pure food of this character, and most of the ordinary diseases can be cured.



$2.75 BUYS A $6.00 [illegible]

For $2.75 we furnish a full dress pattern [illegible] Tone Mercerized Crepon [illegible] $1.00 per yard. SEND NO MONEY [illegible] dress pattern of six yards of this fine [illegible] CERIZED CREPON by express C. O. [illegible] examine the goods at your express office [illegible] actly as represented, such a dress pattern [illegible] storekeeper at home at less than $6.00 [illegible] found in country stores at any price [illegible] value ever shown in your section [illegible] then pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL [illegible] and express charges. [illegible]

THIS HANDSOME NEW MERCERIZ[illegible] is one of the handsomest heavy weight fabrics shown [illegible] Comes in heliotrope and black, gold and black [illegible] white, green and black, blue and red, navy and [illegible] and black, brown and gold, olive and cerise, also [illegible] and give first and second choice, so if we are out of one we can send the other. [illegible]

We have bought these goods direct from one of the largest mills under a POSITIVE [illegible]

OUR SPECIAL $2.75 PRICE for six yards of this 42-inch goods (a full dress) on the actual cost to produce, is less than [illegible] such value as was never before offered by any house. We make this heretofore [illegible] piece lots, is such value as was never before offered by any house. [illegible] a full 6-yard dress pattern to advertise our Dress Goods Department and get people everywhere [illegible]

WRITE FOR FREE DRY GOODS CATALOGUE. Order To-day. Don't Delay. [illegible] never again can be offered at the price. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,**

THE BLADE'S NEW OF[FER]

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

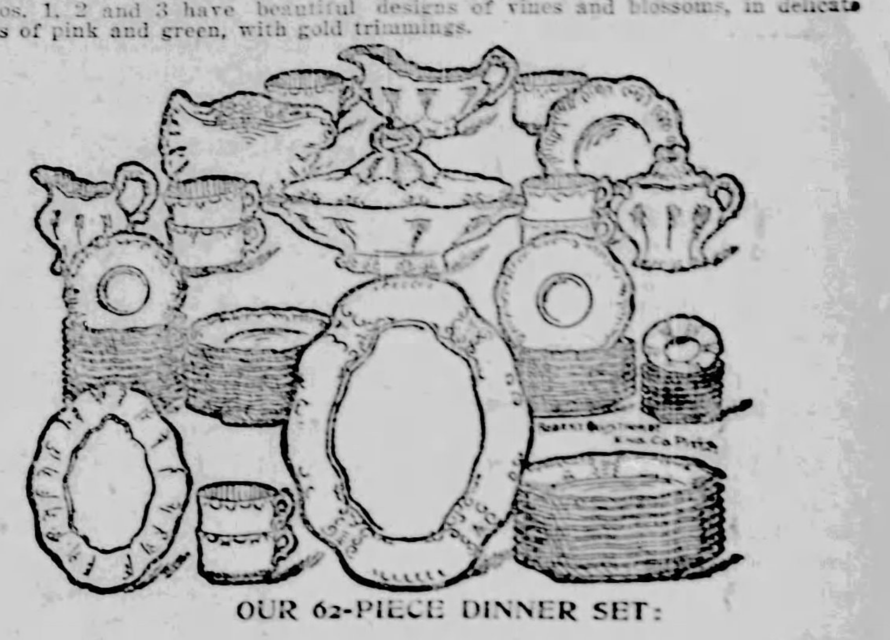
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET.

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ... $3.25
Decorated ... 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ... $3.90
Decorated ... 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White ... $5.50
Decorated ... 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $5.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

SEND NO MONEY [illegible] **WARRANTED 20 YEARS** [illegible] **FREE** [illegible] Excelsior Watch Co. 335 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—$18 per week for men with rigs to introduce our poultry food and insect destroyer. [illegible] Western Food Co., Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

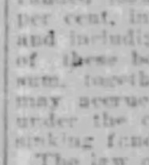
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, a man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. Straight salary [illegible] weekly and expenses. Send stamp. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co. Dept. 65, Indianapolis, Ind.

LADIES to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk [illegible], 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

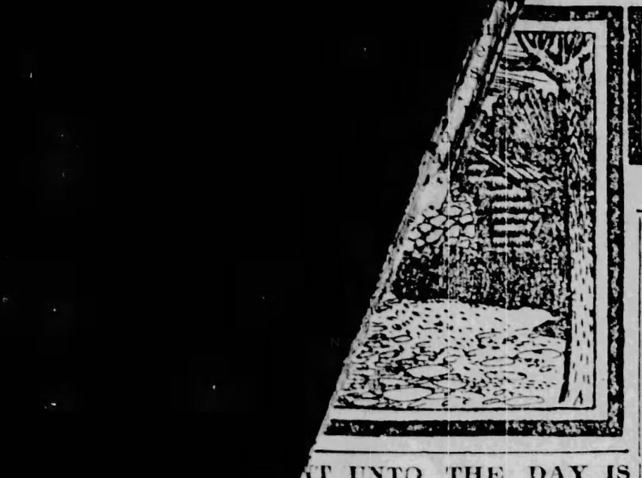
RAW FURS—I pay highest prices. Write for pricelist. J. L. Gleed, East Aurora, N. Y.

FREE TO LADIES [illegible] CANNOT FAIL [illegible] FREE [illegible]

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY and Almanac for 1901, [illegible] C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 171, Freeport, Ill.



...T UNTO THE DAY IS ...E EVIL THEREOF.

...the heart a future grievance borrow,
...'er our path one faintest shadow lay;
...ot the clouds which may arise tomorrow
...bscure the fairer sunshine of to-day.
...day is ours—the past has passed forever,
Its joys and griefs alike are ours no more;
The future lies beyond Time's silent river,
A dim and distant and untrodden shore.

The world's so fair, and life so grand, that living
Should one sweet hymn of purest rapture be;
From Nature's hand, so bounteous in her giving,
The fullness ours, to reap unceasingly;
And ours the bliss, through Hope's enchanting vision,
E'en darkened skies to view with promise rare;
To grasp at joys, though Phoenix-like they've risen
From out the ashes of a past despair.

As to the day, its burden or its sorrow,
So is our strength by Love all-wise decreed;
Beyond the trust which looketh to the morrow
Not ours the striving, nor is ours the need.
He knoweth best—the sowing and the reaping—
Who left the power of will unfettered, free;
The great, kind God, who holds within his keeping
Each day and hour through all eternity.
—By Beatrice Harlowe.

The Household
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"If a man could feel
Not one, but every day, feast, fast, and working day,
The spiritual significance burn through
The hieroglyphic of material shows,
Henceforward he would paint the globe with wings."

In these lines from Mrs. Browning, Lilian Whiting finds the title of her latest book, The Spiritual Significance, recently published by Little, Brown & Co., the sub-title being Death as an Event in Life. The evident moving purpose of the author is to show that what is named "death" does in no sense put an end to life, but that the latter continues and develops its powers and faculties on and on, through eternities.

It is a very clear presentment that she has made of what is undoubtedly true, namely, the absolute continuity of life. During th's last quarter of a century the evidences of a law of unbroken evolutionary progress have been multiplied in a remarkable degree. New forces have been discovered, that are acting in wireless telegraphy, the Roentgen ray, transference of thought and other things, which show that humanity is advancing into an unseen world that will make a wonderful change in its future circumstances and environments. "Science and ethics and psychical research," she writes, "are all factors in this new and larger revelation of the divine universe, and humanity stands upon the threshold of the most important era it has ever known."

Look at all of this advancement as we may, whether from the purely practical standpoint of the material, or otherwise, still it is, in reality, Miss Whiting believes, "the result of the active assertion of the life of the spirit." She is undoubtedly right, for if only the animal part of man's nature held sway how could there be heroes and prophets, seers and poets, such as have thrilled the world's heart during the centuries, lifting it to better things? How could there be reformers and martyrs who have given their lives to promote what they held to be truth? How could there be men of science who have reached tirelessly into the unknown to bring forth its secrets for the enlightenment of mankind? Coming nearer to the present, if there were no unfolding life, no active spirit pushing itself constantly forward into the unseen world, how can we account for a Garrison, a Phillips Brooks, an Edison, a Tesla, an Emerson, a Nansen, and all others who are using or have used their energies to carry humanity onward in its evolutionary progress?

That Robert Browning believed what we call immortality to be simply an advancement into "a life more abundant" is evident from his question—

"Will the future life be work
When the strong and the weak, the world's congeries,
Repeat in large what they practiced in small,
Through life after life in unlimited series,
Only the scales be changed, that's all?"

"Only the scales be changed!" A finer measurement to accord with the finer forces to be worked with! We are beginning to know something of these forces, through the investigations of the Psychical Research Societies, while from the purely scientific side Sir William Crookes and others have "postulated unknown regions whose life yet affects our own to a degree incalculable." As time goes on we shall know more and more. We shall see, as Miss Whiting says, that "all the work, the courtesies, and the philanthropies of life serve a two-fold purpose,—that of immediate convenience, comfort, or aid on the plane of the Seen; that of development and spiritual enlargement on the plane of the Unseen," the latter of infinitely more importance than the former.

It was Dr. Drummond who wrote concerning the efforts put forth in every day life: "Work is an incarnation of the Unseen. In this loom man's soul is made. There is a subtle machinery behind it, all working while he is working, making or unmaking the Unseen in him. Integrity, thoroughness, honesty, accuracy, conscientiousness, faithfulness, patience,—these unseen things which complete a soul are woven into its inner work."

If this be true—and who will deny it?—if the real life requires these qualities for which a continuous struggle must be made, the very economy of nature demands that the resulting soul should not be destroyed by the breaking up of the body, but should go on to further evolutionary effort and progress.

Miss Whiting demonstrates that there is no hard and fast line between the two worlds. "They merge and blend according to the faculties and capacities of individual development. It is readily seen how what we call 'the world' is almost a matter of individual recognition. It is one thing to the child, another to the man of culture, another to the ignorant. It is one thing to the man whose moral and spiritual faculties are developed; another to him who has made little progress in the unfolding of the finer and higher life."

The wonderful things which we call inventions are, she declares, in reality only discoveries in the realm of unseen potencies; and "what we call the 'other life,' or 'the life to come,' is simply advancing into the recognition of higher forces and finer conditions. The two worlds are merely a succession of states or conditions." And it is not impossible even while imprisoned in the physical body, to make great advance in realms beyond the limits of the physical.

Much of what the author has set down in these pages may seem to those who have not followed the spiritual significance of what has been and is taking place in the world, as visionary, but so, too, have been named the first ventures into all new fields, and they who made them were deemed dreamers.

Throughout the book it is urged that the life of the spirit either in the body or out of the body is the only life worth the living, and this comprehends the fulfilment of all that is included in the law of love. This, we know, involves the cheerful fulfilment of all duties; the giving of our selves for the good of others; the quiet acceptance of all trials, struggles and suffering. To do this to the best of our ability, is to prepare in a most practical way for the fuller, freer, broader life which is only a step Beyond.

The Cozy Corner:

Although it was received too late for our Thanksgiving number, the following little poem sent by Mrs. Ailce M. Graham, is given because it is appropriate for any time:

Thanks, unceasing thanks I owe
Him whose love has blessed me so,
"All is well," since this I'm told.
"No good thing will he withhold";
Knowing al lthings work for good,
Shall in heaven be understood.
Grace enough is promised me;
Very present help and cheer,
In the hour of pain and fear.
"Not my own"—praise, praise for this!
God in Christ has made me His.

Mrs. Graham will notice that she has omitted one line required to make a perfect acrostic.

It is with great pleasure that we again welcome Laura Golden, who, as usual, brings something very helpful. Although her suggestions this week are addressed especially to Mrs. W. S. W., they will interest every one, and come, at this time will be a great help in the selection of Christmas books for the boys:

To Mrs. W. S. W.:—We profit most by the mistakes and successes of others. The people we meet and the lives we read, all, more or less, modify our lives.

Autobiographies must contain many hints that mothers cannot find other than helpful, because the authors write of their own experience. There are several books of this class which describe the progress of human life, and show what not to do, as well as what should be done.

One of these is "A Boy I Knew," by Lawrence Hutton, and a more pleasing story of a happy, boyhood with both parents in perfect accord as to the best method of training their only and rather precocious child, it will be hard to find. It is full of profitable suggestions.

Another is "The Story of My Life," by Augustus Hare, which sounds a note of warning to all parents and is a good example of what to avoid.

Then there is that intensely interesting transcript of child-life in the American home—"A Boy's Town," by W. D. Howells. His parents evidently believed in allowing the individuality of each child full scope and the children found that ready sympathy and wise freedom needed for lives of usefulness.

Froebel's "Mother Play," "The Evolution of Dodd," and "White's Psychology" also afford help to parents by showing how to keep in touch with child-nature.

"Henrietta" has a few words for the boys:

I think Mrs. H., who wrote to the Cozy Corner in favor of the home being made pleasant for the boys, as well as for the girls, is right. The boys should be encouraged to have their company at home, as well as their sisters. It is harder to keep them interested, but it can be done if their rights are respected and an effort made for their entertainment. If the boys only knew the pride and love for them that fills their mothers' hearts, they would not wish to cause grief by seeking pleasure and company away from home.

I have an acquaintance who was once a handsome, modest, agreeable young man, loved and respected by all who knew him, but now he is an utter wreck from the effects of strong drink. Boys, his downfall was caused by his going into bad company. You should shun low associates as you would the leprosy, for if you are seen with such companions you will be classed with them, and your good name will be lost.

How very few of the old drunkards ever reform! They may wish to do so and try again and again—God and themselves only know how hard—but the habit has become too strong for them to resist. How bitter life must be when manhood, money, reputation and respectability are gone, and they know themselves considered a disgrace to their family and friends.

The only way to be sure of avoiding such a fate is not to trust to your strength to keep from taking more than is good for you, but never to form the habit of tasting liquor of any kind.

"A Constant Reader" gives her recipe for preserving pumpkin for winter use, for the benefit of Mrs. G. L. A., and also gives a remedy for cold sores on the lips:

I want to tell Mrs. G. L. A. how to can pumpkin. Cut it in small cubes, boil in water enough to cover until it can be easily pierced with a fork, then put the pumpkin and the water in which it was cooked into cans and seal up as any other fruit. When you wish to use it, finish stewing to the desired dryness and season to taste. I have used this recipe for many years and have always found it successful, the pumpkin having the taste of fresh fruit.

I will also recommend the use of Household ammonia for cold sores. Moisten the spots as soon as they appear and a few applications will effect a cure.

"Mrs. J. L. Welsh" writes that having seen the remedy recently given in The Blade for ill-smelling arm-pits and feet, she would like to tell of one equally as good and which has the merit of not staining the clothing:

Add one-half teaspoonful of ammonia to one quart of warm water and with it bathe the feet and arm-pits twice a week, or oftener if necessary.

I have read somewhere of a salad composed of cold potatoes and beets, cut in small pieces, but have forgotten how the dressing was made. I know it contained oil, vinegar, egg and mustard, but have no idea of the proportions of each, nor how it was mixed. Will the Cook please give the recipe? I will send you my plan for making rugs very soon.

The answer to this inquiry will be found in the Cook's department. We shall be glad to have the information about the rugs.

SOME CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

For a centerpiece for the table, that will be permanent and always beautiful, place slips of the English ivy in a rose bowl. They will take root in the water and grow. Their rich, dark green leaves will look well on a white cloth and make a beautiful background for any bright colored flowers you may wish to add for any especial occasion. The water will need to be renewed from time to time, but that is the only care that will be required.

"Mollie S." sends this suggestion to supplement "May Leonard's" directions for making book covers: Cut a piece of Holland, such as used for window shades, an inch wider than the length of the book to be covered, and long enough to pass entirely around it, allowing several inches at the ends which are to be turned under to make pockets in which to slip the book covers.

Turn the edges to the required size and press with a heavy, hot, iron; overcast, or buttonhole, the raw edges with silk of some pretty contrasting color, or "pink" them. Overhand in very fine stitches the pockets at the top and bottom, to the sides of the cover and at each side of the back, crease the Holland so it will fit easily when the book is closed. At the top sew a ribbon for a marker.

If this cover is intended especially for one book, the name and any design preferred may be placed on it in painting, embroidery or etching. As nearly all of the new books are of a uniform size, one such cover may be used to protect each one while it is in active use, and then, of course, no name, but some clever design should be placed on it.

For a Christmas gift a cover made from bright red Holland with a large spray of holly on the front and some appropriate quotation, will be just the thing to give your book-loving friend. Here are a few lines that will suggest others:

"The love of books is a love which requires neither justification, apology nor defense."

"That is a good book which is opened with expectation, and closed with profit."

"The foolishest book is a kind of a leaky boat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in anyhow."

"Some books are lies frae end to end."

As gifts, there is nothing that holds its place so well as a bag of some kind. They are so useful, so easily made and so suggestive of loving thoughts on the part of the donor—for these are mostly home-made gifts—that they are always welcome. They can be made as elaborately, or as plainly as their future use may suggest. For twine, laundry and shoe-bags, the art denim is used as it requires no extra decorating. For your friend who enjoys "a quiet game" occasionally, what more appropriate than a

Card Bag.

To make this you will need one yard of some pretty ribbon one and one-half inches wider than the cards selected. Make a pocket in each end by turning up the ends of the ribbon to a depth a little more than the length of the cards, finish each end with buttonhole stitch and make a small buttonhole in the center of each, with a corresponding button on the back of the pocket. Through the center of the ribbon take up a seam large enough to pass a narrow ribbon draw string by which to carry it. On the outside of the pockets sew two cards taken from a miniature pack.

Among the gifts to a recent bride was such a case, and accompanying it was a card with this rhyme on it:

May hearts, not clubs, be trumps,
Through all your married life;
May all rough spots and bumps
Be smoothed by love, not strife.

A convenience for a woman who travels is a

Jewel Bag.

Take one yard of handsome ribbon, line it with eider down flannel and across the bottom place a gathered bag of the ribbon, to hold rings, collar buttons, etc. Bind it all around the edge with narrow ribbon and at the top sew a ribbon with which to fasten it when it is rolled up. The eider down is much better and safer to hold pins than any other lining material.

For the same friend make a bag of linen just large enough to hold one pair of shoes. Into this she can place the comfortable slippers to wear while in the car, if she chooses to rest her feet from the heavy shoes she wears, and the case is so small that it can be easily slipped into her hand satchel.

SOME CHRISTMAS COOKING.

In answer to an inquiry in the Cozy Corner, the following recipe is given:

Mayonnaise Dressing.

For this dressing, use the yolks of three hard-boiled, yolk of one raw egg, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one gill (one-half cupful of olive oil, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Mash the cooked yolks until perfectly smooth, add the raw yolk, working them with a knife or spoon for five minutes, and add the oil, drop by drop, alternating the vinegar until all is added. The more oil you use, the thicker will be the dressing; to thin it, add more vinegar. It should be stirred rapidly and in one direction while adding the oil.

Sometimes it will happen that the egg and oil will separate, or "curdle." In such event, begin again with the yolks of two eggs in another plate, and, after stirring them well, add by teaspoonfuls the curdled mayonnaise, stirring steadily and constantly and finish by adding more oil.

These full directions have been given, as so many fail to have good results in making this mayonnaise, which is excellent when this recipe is carefully followed.

Some persons dislike the taste of the oil in a dressing, and here is given an excellent recipe for a

Salad Dressing Without Oil.

Put one cupful of milk on to boil. Moisten two even tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a very little cold milk, add to the boiling milk and stir continually until it boils and thickens; then add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, cook one minute and remove from the fire; add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a little pepper. Stand the dressing away in a cool place, and if it is too thick when needed for use, it may be thinned by adding a little sweet cream until the desired thinness is obtained.

Several requests have been received for a recipe for a genuine English fruit cake. The following was given to The Blade Cook by an English woman, in whose family it had been for many generations. In place of the brandy, fruit juice, or the juice of two oranges or lemons may be used, although the small quantity of brandy will not be perceptible when the cake is baked, and is only put in to keep the cake for a long time.

English Fruit Cake.

In this are used eight eggs, one pound of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one gill of brandy, one gill of molasses, one and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one pound of butter, one-half pound of sliced citron, one and one-half pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper.

Beat the eggs until very light; cream the butter and sugar and add to the eggs, then the flour and spices. Stem and seed the raisins, wash and thoroughly dry the currants, cut the citron into shreds, add the fruit, then the molasses, in which the soda has been dissolved, and last, the brandy, or fruit juice. Bake two hours or more, according to the size of the tins you use, in a moderate oven.

If you live near a bakery, it is a good plan to send your cakes to be baked there, as they know the exact degree of heat necessary, and can regulate it better than one can an ordinary stove or range.

This cake will keep an indefinite length of time and grow better with age. With the recipe, the Cook received a slice of the cake made from it, that was 25 years old. It was made on the occasion of a wedding, and put away to be served at the celebration of the silver wedding.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

December Poem Study.

The solid men of Boston make no long orations,
The solid men of Boston drink no deep potations.

For the November poem study, papers have been received from "Brunette," "Illi Nois," "Mother's Crutch" and "Quien Saba." The last of the series will be given in two weeks on the lines by Charles Morris, at the head of this column. As these do not apply entirely and alone to the men of Massachusetts, and the moral is obvious, it is expected that a goodly number of the M. G. R.'s will respond.

After these papers have been received, a committee appointed by the editor will examine all that have come in during the year and award the prizes promised—first, for the best work done during the year, second for the papers which show the most care in their preparation, and third for the most faithful endeavor.

"Max Welton."—I wrote once for this department of The Blade, but it was so long ago that I have forgotten what name I used, so I will take a new one and tell you what I think of that quotation from Max O'Rell, as given by "Bonnie Burnie."

He evidently holds the same views held by the majority of men. His "ideal woman," no doubt, spends all her time caring for her home and family, rarely goes out, and although she may read the books, magazines and papers, never thinks of expressing an opinion on any article contained in them without first ascertaining "his" views on the subject. If she happens to have an idea of her own she must not put it in print—because she is a woman.

Has she a talent for caring for the sick that would make her an excellent physician, let her hide it under a bushel—because she is a woman.

A hundred instances could be cited where man has tyrannized over her simply because she is a woman. The fact is, men are jealous of the progress women are making in the world. No one could be a truer champion for the home than I, but I realize that there are many women who have ample time for outside work; who have brains and energy sufficient to enable them to fill public and prominent places in the world, and the world be better for what they accomplish.

I say let such women have a chance to do the work they are fitted for, and, lest they lose them, let men look to their laurels.

Dear Merry-Go-Rounds, let us each day strive to grow one step nearer to the perfect ideal enshrined in so many hearts—the King of the World.

"Brunette, Tenn."—He who does good little deeds is often unknown to fame. He who builds a church for fame has his reward in seeing his name carved in the lasting marble, but whoso builds for the glory of God, or to help humanity, has his reward in the satisfaction of work that is more enduring than marble.

Gladstone said: "It is better to write one word upon the rock than a thousand upon the water or the sand." It is better that we build a strong Christian character than a towering temple to earthly fame.

One name written in the Book of Life—on the Rock of Ages—is worth more than a thousand written on marble. Many people give great sums of money to build costly churches, or to erect stately monuments, when there is no God-like spirit in their giving, nothing but a selfish desire for fame.

The poet truly says:

"Who gives the most shall have the most.
Who leaves the most for other's good
Shall gain the most from God."

Quien Saba:—It is the practice of artists and sculptors to mark their finished work with their name in some corner. This is called business methods, but it is painful and tends to lower art by blending commercialism with artistic rendering of any subject. It gives a grossly material view to the work and is not in keeping with the higher significance of the artists' ideas.

As I understand the lines given for the November study, good and true followers of art are satisfied to let their perfected work remain unmarked, and are content with its fulness and completeness.

"Mother's Crutch." The poem study for November applies thus to our lives: The little deeds we do in a Christian spirit and in Christ's name are performed in an humble and quiet way. The doer does not look for the praise of men, but only tries to do the will of his Heavenly Father. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

"Illi Nois:" Our gifts, to be acceptable to God, must come from the heart with no thought of reward save that of having done our duty. If the right spirit animates our actions we will feel our inability to do all we would like to, and there will be no room in our hearts for self-seeking, nor one thought of fame. All we can do sinks into insignificance beside the great gifts we daily receive from God. All that we are, all that we have, we owe to His loving bounty and though we consecrate our lives to doing His will, we cannot as much as pay even the interest on our debt to Him.

We find the true spirit of giving in these lines by Lowell:

"Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare.
Who gives himself with his alms, feeds three,
Himself, his hungry neighbor and—Me."

For "Oleta F's" violet party, "Mountain Sister" sends this verse, in which her loyalty to her home state is shown:

Violets of old eastern climes,
Violets of the West,
But violets of dear Arkansas
Are those I love the best.

"Coralyn, Wis.," sends this little gem from Bryant:

"When beechen buds begin to swell
And woods the blue birds warble know,
The yellow violets modest bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.
Of all her train the hands of Spring
First plant thee in the watery mould,
And I have seen thee blossoming
Beside the snow-bank's edges cold."

That was a very pretty idea of "Oleta's," and Miss Prudence knows no good reason why many others of the M. G. Rs. should not send original or selected verses on the subject.

"Brittemarte, Wash.," send a newspaper clipping containing a notice of the recent death of "Chinook Wind," who was at one time the president of the M. G. R. for Washington. We shall miss his letters which, though they have been infrequent for some time, were always very welcome. We desire to assure his widow and little daughter of our sympathy in their bereavement.

"Betty A." writes:—I have not the pleasure of saying that I have read the M. G. R. "for years," but I have been very much interested in it since meeting one of its members last summer, and would like to join its ranks, promising, if admitted, to obey all its rules so far as I understand them.

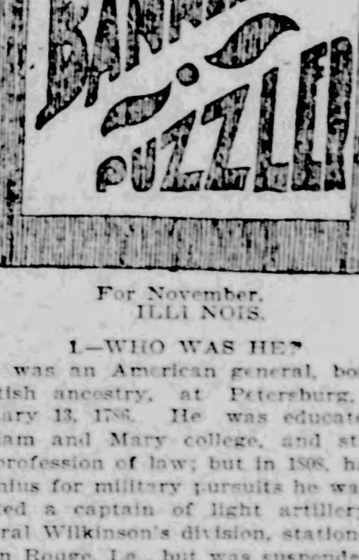
If Betty will ask her friends about the rules, she will be able to understand them, or if she reads the information that has been so often published, of what is expected of a good M. G. R., she will be at no loss to know. We trust she will come again soon.

"Snow Wreath" explains her long absence by the fact that she has been away from home for some time and did not have an opportunity of reading The Blade, but assures us that she will come often in the future.

At a recent church supper, where the bill of fare was prepared and served by the men, the menu was headed by the following lines and embellished at the side with the accompanying appropriate announcement:

THE MEN'S RECESSIONAL.
That woman's work we more may prize,
That with her we may sympathize,
We for ourselves her tasks have set,
To know her care and feel her fret,
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For November.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American general, born of Scottish ancestry, at Petersburg, Va., January 13, 1786. He was educated at William and Mary college, and studied the profession of law; but in 1808, having a genius for military pursuits he was appointed a captain of light artillery in General Wilkinson's division, stationed at Baton Rouge, La., but was suspended for having accused his general of complicity with the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. He distinguished himself during the wars of 1812, and 1837-38 in Canada, and in 1847 in Mexico, and in 1852 was candidate of the Whig party for President, but was defeated by one of his subordinate officers. In 1855 the office of Lieutenant-General was created for him. Age and growing infirmities compelled him to retire in November 1861, and after visiting Europe, he died at West Point in May 1866.

CLEO DAVIS.

2—LANGUAGE STUDY.

The following are all words of two syllables, the first syllable being "ex."

1.—To use strength.
2.—To live.
3.—To praise.
4.—To force out.
5.—To demand.
6.—To wrest.
7.—Size.
8.—Now in being.
9.—To emit.
10.—To cry out.

ELFA.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If the diameter of this earth is exactly 8,000 miles, how large a cube can be put in it?

H. H. LEONARD.

4—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A precious stone.
2.—Harmonious action of feeling.
3.—A couch.
4.—Pertaining to the French (*)
5.—One of the four elements of which the world is composed.

The primals and finals indicate the authority that rules occasionally in certain portions of the United States.

* The fourth word must have the third letter doubled in order to make the spelling correct.

BELLE SAVAGE.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us something concerning the Rychouse Plot of 1683?

ANN TEEK.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"God wills, man hopes: in common souls,
Hope is but vague and undefined
Till, from the poet's tongue the message rolls,
A blessing to his kind."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of November 22

1.—Charlotte Corday.
2.—A Republican victory.
3.—A's rate 10; B's rate 8 (See Chat).
4.—Words forming double diamond: A, Amy, clear, Eva, I, ice, stand, one, S. Centrals, Americans.
5.—Metius Curtius was a noble Roman youth who (according to tradition) heroically sacrificed his life for the welfare of his county, 362 B. C. A chasm having opened in the market-place, the soothsayers predicted that some great calamity would happen if there were not thrown into it the best wealth of the state. While it was proposed to consult the oracles and determine what this great wealth could be, Curtius appeared on horseback and in full armor, and exclaiming "Rome has no greater riches than courage and arms," rode over the precipice into the chasm which immediately closed over him.
6.—Pope wrote:
"Conceit is to nature, what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve."

Chat.

Solution of arithmetical problem sent by the author, W. A. Hoyt, is this: The sq. rt. of 12 and 4-5x20 equals 16, the mean time. Now A could travel B's distance in 12 and 4-5 days; 16 minus 12 and 4-5 equals 3 and 1-5 days less than mean time, and 32 divided by 3 and 1-5 equals 10 miles per day, or A's rate. B could travel A's distance in 20 days; 20 minus 16 equals 4, and 32 divided by 4 equals 8 miles per day, or B's rate.

Correct solutions were received from Pauline, John Hamilton, Illi Nois, W. P. E., W. T. Oregon, Nettie Ogan and Oscar Johnson.

The last two are new arrivals in the Cademy, where they will find a hearty welcome whenever they come to recite.

W. P. E., Polly was all right on that puzzle question. When it was written neither she nor anyone else knew that McKinley would be the next President, while it was a "sure thing" that one "William" or the other, would fill that chair of state.

MRS. WARD'S NOVEL "ELEANOR."

In Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, Italy is the background, beautiful Italy with its sunny skies, its vine-clad hills, its old-time cities, its restless, passionate, excitable people. The characters however, are, with one or two exceptions, English, with English customs softened by life in this fascinating land of romance and song.

Eleanor Burgoyne, the real heroine of the story, is a woman with a sorrowful past who has brought to the present an almost hopeless misery. Just as the reader first sees her this is lightening somewhat through a new influence which has entered into her life by her association with her cousin, Edward Manstry. Her first presentment is thus made to the reader:

"As she stood beside him in the rosy light—so proudly confident, Eleanor Burgoyne was very delightful to see and

MRS. MARY A. WARD.

hear. . . Yet she was not beautiful, except in the judgment of a few exceptional people, to whom a certain kind of grace—very rare, and very complex in origin—is of more importance than other things. The eyes were, indeed, beautiful; so was the forehead, and the hair of a soft ashy brown folded and piled round it in a most skilful simplicity. But the rest of the face was too long; and its pallor, the singularly dark circles round the eyes, the great thinness of the temples and cheeks, together with the emaciation of the whole delicate frame, made a rather painful impression on a stranger. It was a face of experience, a face of grief; timid, yet with many strange capacities and suggestions both of vehemence and pride. It could still tremble into youth and delight."

In contrast to her is the young American girl, Lucy Foster, fair as a June morning, but her beauty somewhat chilled by a Puritan stiffness of manner, until her feelings are aroused, and then she shows herself a strong, reserved but magnetic personality. Mrs. Ward has made most vivid characterizations of both of these women, who are the central figures, and with but one other, dominate the events which move rapidly to the climax.

The third most unique and exceedingly exasperating individual is Edward Manisty. Here again the author has displayed a subtle skill in developing a character that both wins and repels the reader, just as he is said to do with those who enter into his life.

Into the tale is brought something of Italian politics and a good deal of the influence and power of the Romish church. Father Benecke is the one around whom this part of the action revolves. Because he is advanced in thought; because he believes in the evolution of science, and writes a book to declare his faith; because he ventures to think for himself he is excommunicated, "suspended from his priestly and academical functions." This to him is a martyrdom, for it brings a loss of Christian fellowship, and even the poor and ignorant scoff at and refuse to serve "the traitor to his church."

It is not necessary to enter into the story. Powerful, intense and ofttimes dramatic, it is yet not pleasant. No touch of humor lights up its sadness, or renders the pathos of Eleanor's life less moving. The story is compelling from first to last, though one has sometimes an irritating sense of the presence of the author guiding and directing the movements of the characters as the chess player moves his men over the board in a well played game. Yet there is, perhaps, less of this than in her former works; more of an abandonment to the spirit of the passing hours; a greater yielding to the inspiration of the romantic environment and the glowing memories of the storied past.

The novel has this dedication: To Italy the beloved and beautiful, instructress of our past, delight of our present, comrade of our future:—the heart of an Englishwoman offers this book.

Eleanor is published by Harper & Brothers.

The Youngfolks

WATCHING FOR FATHER.

Watching for somebody, wide brown eyes,
Waiting to give him a rare surprise?
Oh, is it father, whose horse's feet
Fall in the distance smooth and fleet—

Father, whose heart for many a mile,
Forward has leaped to the dear old stile?
Oh, how they'll kiss him, and hold him fast,
When father is home with his bairns at last!

"Hist!" cries sister to baby Will;
"Listen, darling! he mounts the hill.
Oh, how Selim flies over the ground!
Nearer and nearer the hoof-beats sound.'

Flowers for father, and looks of joy,
Sweetest words shall their tongues employ,
Somebody's coming—the dear, the wise;
Shine out to greet him, you bright brown eyes.

BRUNO, THE ST. BERNARD.

I first saw Bruno, a magnificent St. Bernard, in one of the corridors of the Villa Quissina, at Capri. He was sitting at the foot of the stairs; his fine, wide eyes, clear and luminous as agates, were fixed on the upper steps, where two women stood, nervously hesitating, if they feared to descend.

His master, a young Scotchman, had gone to call on a friend on the floor above, and had requested Bruno to wait there until he returned, and Bruno never disobeyed orders.

The donkeys that were to carry the ladies on their daily excursion were waiting at the door with their impatient padronas, while Bruno guarded the stairs, as immovable as a sphynx.

To me the scene was rather amusing. The gentle, benevolent-looking animal, with his noble face and honest eyes, was anything but awesome, and I tried to reassure the timid, nervous women by patting and fondling the dog's silky head.

"I am sure you need not be afraid," I said, vainly trying, by tugging at his collar, to drag Bruno to one side. "You see how gentle he is. I am a stranger, and yet he allows me to put my hands on him. I am sure you can pass him safely."

"Oh, no, not for worlds!" they cried, in one voice. "He is so large and savage-looking! He is watching us, and if we go down he will attack us. We must return to our rooms and ring for the landlord. The dog must be sent out of the house. Either we or the dog must go!"

At that moment two other figures appeared at the top of the stairs—a nursemaid and a lovely little girl of four or five years, whom we all adored, the only child of her mother, who was a widow.

The moment little Rosalie saw the dog she flew down the stairs with a cry of delight: "Prince, my Prince."

"No, no; it's not Prince," said the nurse; "but he's like Prince." Then, in an explanatory tone to the ladies: "She has a large St. Bernard at home called Prince, and she's very fond of him. Be careful, Rosalie," as the child fairly fell on the dog, hugging and caressing him lovingly.

Still Bruno did not budge; neither did he remove his eyes from the top of the stairs, but his great, generous mouth smiled pleasantly, and his beautiful, feathery tail wagged with gentle appreciation.

"Now," I said, invitingly, to the two prisoners, "you surely are not afraid to come down; you see he is very friendly."

"Do you think we might venture, sister?" said one.

"If you are sure it's safe, I will follow," replied the other.

Hesitatingly, and with many furtive glances at the innocent Bruno, they stepped timidly half-way down the flight of stairs, when suddenly Bruno gave a sharp, loud bark. He heard his master's step in the corridor above, and wished to tell him that he was waiting for him. But the frightened women thought it an attack, and, imagining that the dog was close upon them, they turned wildly for flight, with piercing shrieks that echoed to every corner of the villa.

In an instant the landlord, the guests, the servants, and Bruno's master were on the spot, to find Bruno calmly sitting in the midst, his neck encircled with little Rosalie's arms, while his great eyes, full of earnest inquiry, turned from one to the other, as if asking what had happened.

As soon as the timid women found that nothing had really taken place, that they were alive and unharmed, they began with great volubility to demand of the landlord that the faithful and obedient Bruno should be expelled from the house.

"You see, dear sir, how it is. If the ladies object, what can I do?" And the poor landlord shrugged his shoulders helplessly.

"Certainly, my friend," said Bruno's master, good-naturedly; "but where Bruno goes, I go. We will remove to the Hotel Tiberio at once. The ladies are needlessly alarmed. Bruno is the most gentlemanly dog I ever knew. He protects and defends women and children. He has a medal for bravery. He has saved five lives, three from the snow, and two from drowning. He is a hero; he is a prince of dogs. There are many human beings who are less human than Bruno. Look at that little angel," he continued, glancing at Rosalie. "She recognizes the beautiful dumb soul. She does not fear him. They are alike in innocence, fearlessness and affection. Come, my friend and companion, we will seek other quarters." And, bowing pleasantly to the discomfited group, he walked off, followed by Bruno, while little Rosalie looked after them wistfully, and murmured to herself, "Prince, my Prince!"

And now for the sequel of this incident, of which I was not a witness, but I will tell it as it was told to me.

A few days after Bruno and his master had removed to the Hotel Tiberio, Rosalie, her mother, and her nurse were on an excursion to the Villa Tiberio, which is near a majestic cliff that rises hundreds of feet above the sea. Just how it happened neither the mother nor the nurse could tell. They were sitting not far from the edge of the cliff, the mother sketching, the maid sewing, and Rosalie was near them, gathering the pretty campanellas that bloom profusely amid the ruins. A moment after, when they looked, she was gone! With a cry of terror, the women sprang to the edge of the wall of rock, and there, fully ten feet below them, between the sea and the sky, hung Rosalie, caught by her muslin frock on a ragged point of rock.

Beside herself with fear, the nurse rushed away for aid, while the mother hung over the edge of the cliff in helpless agony, stretching her hands imploringly towards her child. Alas! Rosalie was far beyond her reach, and any moment the flimsy material of her frock might give way and plunge her into the depths beneath.

Far, far below, among the rocks near the sea, were two moving figures, and while the mother shrieked for help, there came a hopeful shout: "Courage, courage! Bruno will save her!"

It was Bruno's master who was struggling up the face of the cliff, where there was scarce footing for man or beast. But Bruno was far in advance, sniffing, snorting, pawing, clinging to tufts of grass and slight projections, inserting his strong nails in crevices and fissures, leaping chasm after chasm, fighting every inch of the way. On and on he came, until at last he reached the child. Seizing her firmly at the waist, and holding his powerful head well up, he pawed and wormed himself to the top of the cliff, and laid her, half unconscious, beside her mother.

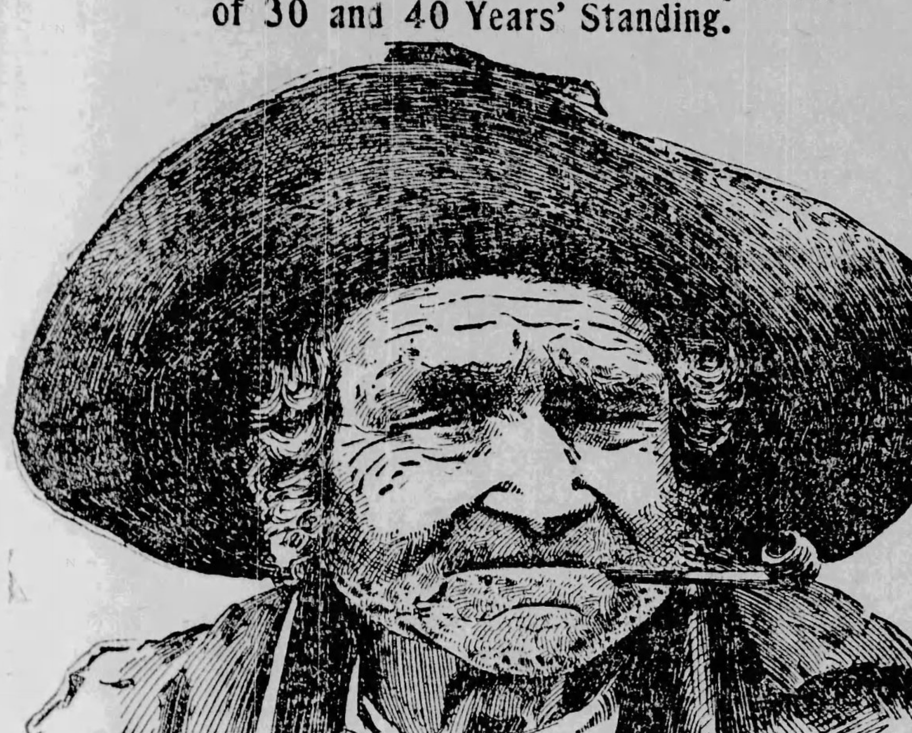
It seemed almost a miracle, but, beyond a few slight bruises, Rosalie was uninjured, and her first words were, "Prince, my Prince!"

After that, Bruno was indeed a hero, and a prince to every one, and I, when I left him, felt like weeping. He is the only prince and the greatest hero I have ever known personally.—Mrs. C. V. Jamison, in October St. Nicholas.

"COURAGE! COURAGE! BRUNO WILL SAVE HER!"

25,000 PACKAGES FREE

Rheumatism Cured By a Simple Remedy That You May Try Without Spending a Cent—Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.



82 Years of Age. Entirely Cured of Rheumatism After Having Suffered 42 Years.

On the theory "that seing is believing," John A. Smith, of Milwaukee, wants everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free sample packages among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take to morphine, and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism and after much experimenting, he finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new-found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends and relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured, and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one, as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him, saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more, and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea, and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample packages to all who apply. It cured Miss Emma Callender, at No. 130 Oak st., Vincennes, Ind., who, after spending over 500 dollars with doctors, had been given up to die. In Prosser, Neb., it cured Mrs. Carl Moritz, a lady of 67, who had suffered 52 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, a gentleman of 70, who suffered for 33 years. In Perrysburg, Ohio, it cured Mr. Michael Muth, a gentleman of 70. In Heron Lake, Minn., it cured Mrs. John Geehr, who had suffered for 30 years. Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., tested this remarkable cure on two members of his congregation, one who suffered 15 and the other 25 years, both were completely cured. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Dr. Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States consul. In thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over 75 years old.

Mr. Smith will send a trial package absolutely free of charge to any reader of The Weekly Blade for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. It is a remarkable remedy and there is no doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be. Mr. Smith's address in full is JOHN A. SMITH, 947 SUMMERFIELD CHURCH BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE HEALTH HABIT

Just as Easy to Form as Any Other.

We do not deliberately form our pet habits, but they are unconsciously acquired and grow as we grow, and by the time we learn they are hurting us, we find them too strong to be easily broken.

Then, why not form a good habit, a habit which will counteract the many bad ones, in other words, contract the unfashionable habit of being always well?

The best health habit to get into is to have and keep a vigorous stomach; if you have a healthy digestion you can drink your beloved coffee, smoke your favorite brand of tobacco, with little or no harm; the mischief begins when these things are forced upon the faithful stomach without any assistance.

Form the habit of taking after meals some harmless but efficient digestive which will relieve the stomach of so much extra work.

Nature furnishes us with such digestives and when they are combined in such a pleasant preparation as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, they give the overworked stomach just the necessary assistance to secure perfect digestion without any of the harmful effects of cathartics and similar drugs.

The habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is as necessary to the weak stomach as food itself, and indeed to get the benefit from food eaten, nothing better and certainly nothing safer can be used.

Many families consider Stuart's Tablets as essential in the house as knives and forks.

They consist entirely of natural digestive principle without the effect or characteristics of drugs; they have no cathartic action, but simply go to work on the food eaten and digest it.

Take into account your bad habits and the expense they entail and then invest fifty cents in a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and see if your digestion for the next month is not vastly improved.

Ask the clerk in any drug store the name of the most successful and popular stomach remedy and he will say Stuart's.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from Fifth Page.

July 1, 1907, the annual interest charge will be reduced by the sum of more than five millions, and for the thirteen months ending August 1, 1908, by about one million. The full details of the refunding are given in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury.

National Banks.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to the modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in places not exceeding three thousand inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including November 30, 369 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than $50,000, and 103 with capital of $50,000 or more.

It is worthy of mention that the greater number of banks being organized under the new law are in sections where the need of banking facilities has been most pronounced. Iowa stands first, with 30 banks of the smaller class; while Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and the middle and western sections of the country have also availed themselves largely of the privileges under the new law.

A large increase in national bank circulation has resulted from the provision of the act which permits national banks to issue circulating notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security, instead of only 90 per cent thereof, as heretofore. The increase in circulating notes from March 14 to November 30 is $77,889,570.

The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections.

Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceed two billions of dollars. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of $163,000,752, over 1897 of $343,489,526, and greater than 1896 by $511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $433,851,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $835,858,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,695. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States. While there was imported for use in manufactures in 1900 material to the value of $79,768,972 in excess of 1899, it is reassuring to observe that there is a tendency toward decrease in the importation of articles manufactured ready for consumption, which in 1900 formed 15.17 per cent. of the total imports, against 15.54 per cent. in 1899 and 21.09 per cent. in 1896.

Tax Reduction Urged.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of thirty millions of dollars. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax, bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

Shipping Bill Urged.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about nine per cent. of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of ship-building for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Besides realizing a proper national aspiration this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce the freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export, and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages, and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred."

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the congress.

The Philippines.

In my last annual message, I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you the grave responsibility of the future, the government of these islands rests with the congress of the United States. I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces, and in which, as long as insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end, at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of the congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of gueralla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control, and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education, and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year, the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed, in March last, a civil commission composed of the Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; the Hon. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; the Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of California. The aims of their mission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the secretary of war to be transmitted to them.

The President then quotes in full his instructions to the Philippine commission and adds:

Coincidently with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by Gen. MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country, and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as August 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress, and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of $6,000,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the Congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged, and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

The Filipino People.

I have, upon another occasion, called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of dvelopment.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

Porto Rican Affairs.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the Congress, approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the Congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

Cuban Situation.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. In pursuance thereof the military governor issued suitable instructions. The election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention assembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session.

When the convention concludes its labors I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

Hawaiian Cable.

I renew the recommendation made in my special message of February 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila. Since then circumstances have strikingly emphasized this need. Surveys have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables which at each stopping place shall touch American territory, so that the system shall be under our own complete control. Manila once within telegraphic reach, connection with the systems of the Asiatic coast would open increased and profitable opportunities for a more direct cable route from our shores to the orient than is now afforded by the trans-Atlantic, continental and trans-Asian lines. I urge attention to this important matter.

Need of Army Increase.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

In 1888 a board of officers convened by President Cleveland adopted a comprehensive scheme of coast defense fortifications, which involved the outlay of something over one hundred million dollars. This plan received the approval of the Congress, and since then regular appropriations have been made and the work of fortification has steadily progressed.

More than sixty millions of dollars have been invested in a great number of forts and guns, with all the complicated and scientific machinery and electrical appliances necessary for their use. The proper care of this defensive machinery requires men trained in its use. The number of men necessary to perform this duty alone is ascertained by the war department at a minimum allowance to be 18,420.

There are fifty-eight or more military posts in the United States other than the coast defense fortifications. The number of these posts is being constantly increased by the Congress. More than $22,000,000 have been expended in building and equipment, and they can only be cared for by the regular army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide for accommodations for, and if fully garrisoned, require 26,000 troops. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which include 896 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here. We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and Ladrones than our own soldiers.

The full discussion of this subject by the secretary of war in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual message that the congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

Rural Free Delivery.

The continued and rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great and increasing business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is the extension of rural free delivery. This has come almost wholly within the last year. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899-1900 the number of routes in operation was only 391, and most of these had been running less than twelve months. On the 15th of November, 1900, the number had increased to 2,614, reaching into forty-four states and territories, and serving a population of 1,801,524. The number of applications now pending and awaiting action nearly equals all those granted up to the present time, and by the close of the current fiscal year about 4,000 routes will have been established, providing for the daily delivery of mails at the scattered homes of about three and a half millions of rural population.

This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life conduces to good roads, and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts, and can be accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net cost. The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the postmaster general which with its recommendations is recommended to the consideration of the Congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after a careful study and thorough understanding of all it involves.

The American Navy.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbance in China.

A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a government armor plant avoided.

I approve of the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels and for additional officers and men which the required increase of the navy makes necessary. I commend to the favorable action of the Congress the measure now pending for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Admiral David D. Porter. I commend also the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of vice admiral. Provision should be made, as recommended by the secretary, for suitable rewards for special merit. Many officers who rendered the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain, have received in return no recognition from the Congress.

Public Lands and Forests.

The total area of public lands as given by the secretary of the Interior is approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917,935,880 acres are undisposed of and 154,745,782 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The public lands disposed of during the year amount to 13,453,887.96 acres, including 62,423.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of 4,271,474.80 over the preceding year. The total receipts from the sale of public lands during the fiscal year were $4,379,758.10, an increase of $1,309,620.75 over the preceding year.

The results obtained from our forest policy have demonstrated its wisdom and the necessity in the interest of the public for its continuance and increased appropriations by the Congress for the carrying on of the work. On June 30, 1900, there were 37 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an area of 46,425,529 acres.

Pensions.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were on the pension roll 993,225 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was $134,700,597.24, and for navy pensions, $3,761,533.41, a total of $138,462,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,542,768.25 to be covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditure of $107,077.70. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress.

The act of May, 1900, among other things, provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act to $250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

The government justly appreciates the services of its soldiers and sailors, by making pensions liberal beyond precedent to them, their widows and orphans.

Territory of Hawaii.

Much interesting information is given in the report of the governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 7, 1898, the date of the approval of the joint resolution of the congress providing for their annexation, up to April 30, 1900, the date of the approval of the act providing a government for the territory, and thereafter.

The results of the federal census, taken this year, show the islands to have a total population of 154,001, showing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

There has been marked progress in the educational, agricultural and railroad development of the islands. In the territorial act of April 30, 1900, section 7 of said act repeals chapter 34 of the civil laws of Hawaii, whereby the government was to assist in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the republic, especially irrigation. The governor of Hawaii recommends legislation looking to the development of such water supply as may exist on the public lands, with a view of promoting land settlement. The earnest consideration of the Congress is invited to this important recommendation and others, as embodied in the report of the secretary of the interior.

Apportionment.

I recommend that the Congress, at its present session apportion representation among the several states, as provided by the constitution.

Alien Contract Labor.

In my annual message of December 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the Congress.

Words of Warning.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an exampe in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity, ctution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion, for growing power brings with it temptation and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1900.

Huyler's
COCOA CHOCOLATES
FROM THE BEAN
PURE, HEALTHFUL

2,200 FILIPINOS

Surrender, and Take the Oath of Allegiance to United States.

Manila, Dec. 3.—Sunday in Vigan was a great day for the American cause. Twenty-two hundred natives of the region, nearly all fighting rebels, crowded the church and took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The oath was administered by the priest. All but 500 of those sworn were bolomen. The number included the twelve hundred bolomen who had previously surrendered.

The proceedings in the church occupied the entire day, and included an address by Gen. Young and an exhortation by the priest. Scarcely any rebels remain in the vicinity of Santa Maria. Gen. Young attributes this fact to three causes—the re-election of President McKinley, the arrival of a stronger body of troops and the especially rigid enforcement of war measures and the deportation of prisoners to Manila. He reports that it is necessary to occupy all the barriers in order to protect the natives from the vengeance of Tagalog raiders.

Washington Notified.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The war department to-day received the following dispatch, telling of the voluntary surrender of a large number of insurrectos to Gen. Young, at Santa Maria. The omission in the telegram comes of faulty transmission or an inability to plausibly decipher the missing words:

"Malacanan, Manila.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Twenty-one hundred and eighty Kalipunan insurrectos whom Consique enrolled (bolomen) came from the mountains and surrendered to Gen. Samuel B. M. Young to-day at Santa Maria. (They) renounced the insurrection and swore allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the padre (priest) at the church, with impressive religious ceremonies. Gen. Young attributes the surrender to the President's re-election and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Although no rifles were surrendered, this is important as indicating a reaction among the people.

"* * * movable columns in Samar, Panay, have commenced operations. The Twenty-eighth regiment, United States volunteer infantry goes to Mindanao. MACARTHUR."

Santa Maria is a town of 10,030 inhabitants, situated nineteen miles from Vigan, in the province of Ilocos Sur.

REPUBLIC OF ACRE.

New York, Nov. 30.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The announcement of the existence of the Acre Republic and the news of its extinction came almost simultaneously. It was declared in December, 1899, and it was not crushed until August, 1900.

From time to time stray newspaper articles have mentioned rumors that the people of Acre had declared a republic, but the first positive news to that effect was contained in a recent Denver dispatch declaring that Acre had sent a minister to this country. If the minister has come in good faith he is doomed to disappointment. The republic of Bolivia has conquered his country and wiped out its short-lived government.

This statement has just been made by the Bolivian minister to the United States, Senor Don Fernando Guachalia, who has returned to Washington and is staying temporarily at the Gordon, preparatory to establishing a legation.

The lack of information about the short history of the republic of Acre is due chiefly to its remoteness from the settled portions of South America.

The Acre country has not been settled many years. Until quite lately it has never been explored. The explorers found that it was a great rubber country, and that led to its speedy settlement.

SAM SMALL IN JAIL.

Havana, Nov. 30.—Evangelist Sam Small is in jail here on a charge of swindling. Unless Governor Wood issues a special pardon the evangelist stands little chance of obtaining his release, as the habeas corpus act does not take effect in the island until next month. Samuel Carr, a correspondent is also in jail on a similar charge.

Another Accusation.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 30.—Sam Small, the evangelist, who is under arrest in Havana for swindling, was accused of a similar offense in this state a year ago. At that time he was in the army service and acted in the dual capacity of chaplain and caterer to the officers' mess of the Third engineers at Camp Hamilton. As caterer he ran up bills with a local dealer for supplies and put off payment on the plea that the officers had not paid him. When the dealer investigated he found the officers held Small's receipts. Failing to get satisfaction when he reported the matter to Adjutant General Corbin, the dealer wrote to Secretary of War Alger, who asked Corbin to report on the case. Corbin then notified the dealer that Small had left the service. Small also left other unpaid bills here, it is said, the aggregate sum being about $600 or $700.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

WELL POULTRY

Horn Lake, Miss., D

I had a flock of 167 turkeys and 49 of them died, up to October 30th. My wife induced me
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine all that were living. After that I put some of the medici
and every one got well and I haven't lost one since. I must say I don't believe the Chattanooga Medi
themselves know the value of their great poultry medicine. WALTER T

When you feed your chickens and turkeys see that a little Black-Draught Stock and
Medicine is mixed in their food once or twice a week and you need have no fears about their h
No contagion will attack them. The medicine working on their bowels and quickening their
will make cholera impossible as no chicken with a healthy liver ever took that terrible scourge wh
sweeps away flocks in a day. Do you need stronger evidence than Mr. Simmons and Mr. Johnso
give to induce you to purchase a 25-cent can of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK POULTRY MEDICINE

when it will save you the loss of hundreds of dollars' worth of stock and poultry? Do not wait for your fowls to get sick. It's cheaper to buy medicine to keep them well. A 25c can will last a month.

Wharton Co., Texas, April 1, 1900.

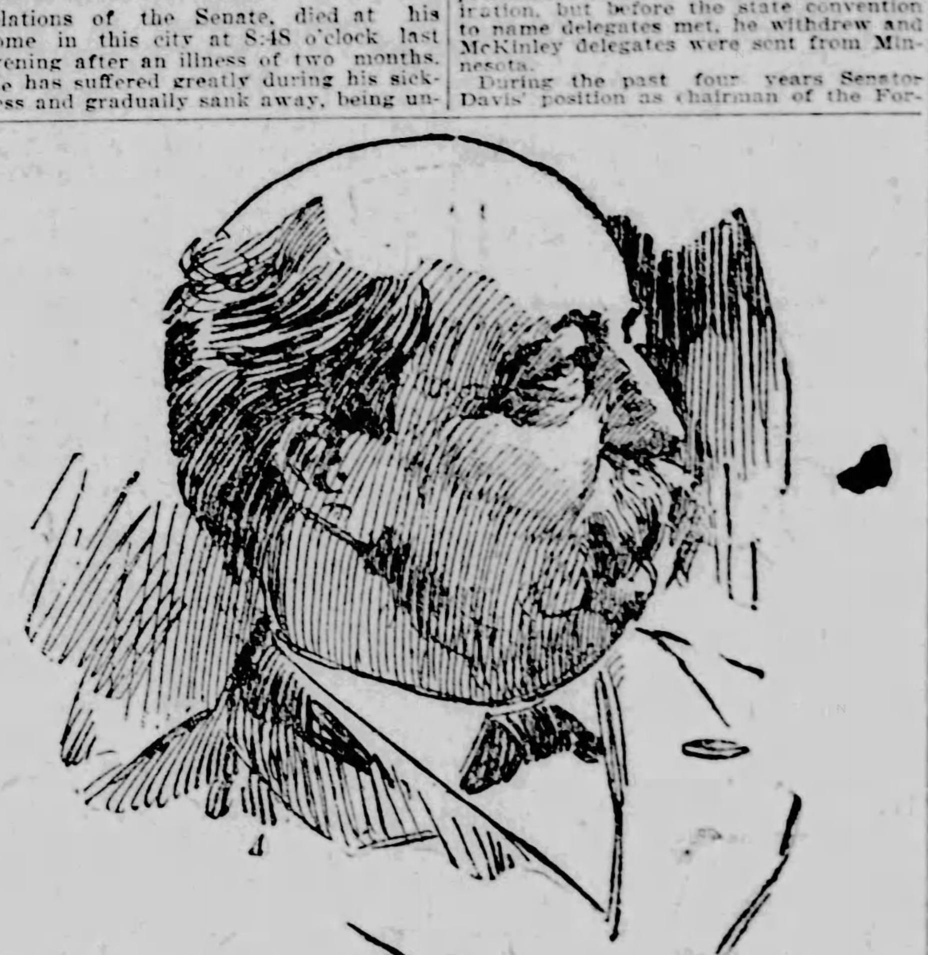
I had a fine flock of chickens and turkeys and I gave them Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. They were dying at the rate of four or five every day and as soon as I commenced giving them the medicine I saw a change at once. I did not lose any more, so I am forced to say it can't be beaten. It is a sure cure for cholera.
DAVID JOHNSON.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25c to the laboratory of The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers

SEN. DAVIS DEAD.

Minnesota Statesman Passes Away—Sketch of a Useful Life.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 28.—United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, died at his home in this city at 8:48 o'clock last evening after an illness of two months. He has suffered greatly during his sickness and gradually sank away, being unconscious for several hours before death, and, so far as known, suffering no pain.



SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

Yesterday, realizing the approach of the end, Mrs. Davis sent for the venerable T. H. M. Villiers Appleby, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, and Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the Church of St. John, the Evangelist. An attempt had been made to secure the attendance of Bishop Whipple, but that venerable prelate was in Florida. Upon the arrival of Archdeacon Appleby and Rev. Mr. Sedgwick Senator Davis was, for a time, sufficiently rational to express his grateful appreciation of their administrations.

Senator Davis' Career.

Cushman Kellogg Davis was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, June 16, 1838. In that year his parents moved to Waukesha, Wis., where his father farmed until 1850. After attending the common schools, young Davis spent three years in Carroll College at Waukesha, preparing himself for the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1857. During his boyhood he held for some time a position as telegraph operator in what is now a suburb of Milwaukee. After his graduation he entered the law office of Alex W. Randall, afterwards war governor of Wisconsin.

In 1860 Mr. Davis began the practice of law, and also took an active part in the campaign resulting the election of Lincoln. Two years later, war having come, he closed his law office to enlist in the volunteer army. He served for two years in the army of the Tennessee in Kentucky, Arkansas and Mississippi, part of the time on staff duty. When, in 1864, broken health compelled his retirement he was first lieutenant of Company B, 28th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Going to St. Paul, he formed a law partnership with his army chief, Gen. W. A. Gorman, ex-governor of Minnesota Territory. In 1868 he was elected to the state legislature, and two years later was appointed United States district attorney, serving years in that position.

In 1873, by a majority of one vote, he was nominated by the Republicans for governor, and elected by a majority of 5,456. The campaign issue was then new, being whether the state could control the charges of railroads. Governor Davis asserted this right, and such legislation was enacted and enforced during his term of office. During a protracted Senatorial contest at that session, Governor Davis was one of the candidates, but Chief Justice McMillan was finally elected. It was at this time that the great grasshopper plague devastated southwestern Minnesota, and Governor Davis raised over $100,000 in money, besides supplies, for the victims of the plague.

Governor Davis declined a renomination and resumed the practice of law. His successor, Gov. Pillsbury, retained him to argue in the United States supreme court the case of the State of Wisconsin against the City of Duluth and the State of Minnesota, to restrain the opening of the present Duluth Ship Canal, through which all the commerce of that port now passes. Mr. Davis won the suit for Minnesota. He continued in the practice of law until 1887, also giving considerable attention to politics. In 1888 he headed the Blaine delegation to Chicago, where he made one of the nominating speeches for that candidate.

During 1886 many of the state newspapers advocated his election as United States Senator and when the legislature of 1887 met Senator McMillan withdrew as a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Davis received every vote.

Senator Davis' first chairmanship in the Senate was of the Committee on Pensions, which he held throughout his first term. He was the author of the pension law of 1890 which terminated the demands for excessive pension legislation and also satisfied the old soldiers. As a member of the committee on Territories, Senator Davis led the fight for the admission of the Dakotas to statehood, making his first speech in the Senate on that subject.

As a student and an authority on international law Senator Davis furnished briefs to President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine on the Chilian dispute and the Behring Sea controversy. His advocacy of the new locks at the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal carried to a successful result legislation the wisdom of which has since been amply demonstrated.

In 1893 the Republican legislative caucus voted in favor of the re-election of Senator Davis, but before the legislature voted on the senatorship various influences intervered, and he was finally elected by a majority of one, although the Republicans had a majority of 17 on joint ballot.

At the beginning of his second term Senator Davis was placed on the committee of foreign relations and when Senator Sherman was transferred to the Cabinet of President McKinley, Senator Davis was placed at the head of that important committee.

In 1895-96 many friends of the Senator pressed his name for the presidential nomination, but before the state convention to name delegates met, he withdrew and McKinley delegates were sent from Minnesota.

During the past four years Senator Davis' position as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and later as one of the Paris Peace Commissioners have kept him prominently before the public of all nations. He was re-elected without opposition in 1899 for his third term.

Senator Davis has been twice married.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TURKEY AND UNCLE SAM.

Constantinople, Friday, Nov. 30.—The rumors that a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey is imminent are unfounded. The relations between the porte and the United States legation are excellent. In fact the United States charge d'affaires, Lloy C. Griscom, has been received in audience six times this year. Only a fortnight ago he was invited to a musical entertainment at the Yildix Palace. This proves he is persona grata at the palace.

The visit of the United States battleship Kentucky to Smyrna does not influence the nature of these relations but it does induce the porte to more strictly concern itself with the United States claims for indemnity which were already on the point of solution. Dr. Thomas H. Norton is going, Monday, to take possession of his post at Harpoot.

The United States legation will continue to press its demand for an exequatur, but a prompt solution of this question is not likely.

The order to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, for a cruiser will be small, the price being less than 500,000 Turkish pounds.

KRUGER'S JOURNEY.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Mr. Kruger left the Hotel Scribe at 1:10 p. m. to-day, in a closed carriage, surrounded by a squadron of mounted municipal guards. The crowd which gathered about the hotel was decidedly small compared with the size of those which greeted Mr. Kruger a week ago. The Boer leader was cheered as he drove away, swinging his hat from the landau in reply.

Won't Go to Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Mr. Kruger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that in consequence of previous arrangements he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will therefore proceed direct from Cologne to Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired communique, says:

"Mr. Kruger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Kruger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerilla warfare and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might have still followed it."

The press generally strikes the same note.

WALDERSEE COMING HOME.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 30.—Ships' advices say it is reported that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, supreme commander of the allies, will shortly return home. The chief reasons given for this is that the general, who expected that the supreme command of the allies would be entrusted to him on his arrival in China, was deeply disappointed at the outset by the American attitude.

SOUTH AFRICA.

DeWet's Capture of 400 British Shows the War Is Not Yet Over.

London, Nov. 30.—Lord Roberts cables from Johannesburg, under date of Wednesday, November 28: "The Dewetsdorp garrison of two guns and sixty-eight field battery, with detachments of the Gloucestershire regiment, the Highland Light infantry and Irish Rifles, 500 in all, surrendered at 5:30 p. m., November 23. Our losses were fifteen men killed and forty-two wounded, including Major H. J. Anson and Captain Digby. The enemy is said to be 2,500 strong. Four hundred men were dispatched from Edenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp, but they did not succeed in reaching there in time. Knox joined this force and found Dewetsdorp evacuated. Seventy-five sick and wounded had been left there. Knox pursued and is reported to have successfully engaged Steyn and Dewet, near Vaalbank, November 27. They retired west and southwest. Knox's messenger failed to get through so I have no details."

All England Aroused.

London, Nov. 30.—The disaster at Dewetsdorp has sent a thrill of alarm through Great Britain. The censorship continues so strict that there is no hope of arriving at a clear conception of the actual position of affairs in South Africa. For instance independent accounts of the subsequent proceedings and the recapture of Dewetsdorp give ample details, not omitting to announce the capture of two Boer wagons and a quantity of loot, but there is not the slightest mention of the surrender of 400 British troops and two guns which were not even disabled, inasmuch as the Boers were able to use them against the British relief force. The ubiquitous Dewet seems again to have gotten away, and, so far, there is no news that the captured British have been liberated.

Taking into consideration the enigmatical military situation north of the Orange river, the smouldering rebellion in Cape Colony, the rumors that France has promised Mr. Kruger to press arbitration on England if he is able to obtain the support of Germany, and that Lord Kitchener after all is not to be given the chief command in South Africa, the British government will meet the new parliament next week at an exceedingly inopportune moment.

No attempt is made to conceal the extreme irritation felt at the adoption of a vote of sympathy with Mr. Kruger by the French chamber of deputies. The morning papers are unanimous in declaring that no intervention of any kind will be allowed to change British policy.

The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Mr. Zietman, a loyalist member of the Cape assembly, who is now in England, as a delegate of the vigilance committee. Mr. Zietman admits the gravity of the situation, but says he does not fear a general rising, although he thinks it may be necessary to send troops into the most disaffected districts. Graef Reinet, Stellenbosch, Worcester and Paarl, where mob riots are likely to occur. He advocates the proclamation of martial law, and expresses the opinion that the only thing which prevents a rising is the lack of arms and ammunition."

The Morning Post, reviewing the situation, says:

"The surrender at Dewetsdorp looks still worse in the light of the suggestion that probably half the towns we have garrisoned in these territories of republics are in no better situations to resist attack."

The Standard describes the disaster as "deplorable, unaccountable, and at the present juncture doubly unfortunate."

Boer Women Deported.

Standerton, Transvaal Colony, Tuesday, Nov. 27.—Seventy Boer women and children whose husbands and fathers are still fighting have been deported to Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

DUKEDOM FOR ROBERTS.

London, Dec. 3.—The Manchester Guardian to-day says it understands Queen Victoria has decided to confer a dukedom on Lord Roberts and that parliament will be asked to vote him £100,000.

$14.75 STEEL MILL.
SEND NO MONEY

THE BEST 8-FOOT STEEL WINDMILL MADE.
$14.75
OUR $14.75 WINDMILL
FOR $14.95
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
ONE YEAR BINDING GUARANTEE.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

...ZED.

...n of the ...ngress ...y.

...—The opening of ...w great crowds to ...n witnessing these in- ...marking the inaugura- ...ative work of the gov- ...ne 7 last the first ses- ... Congress adjourned and ...ssion began to-day with ...ous questions awaiting the ...he national law-makers. ...ne day the line of travel ...n Pennsylvania avenue to- ...capitol, filling the broad walks ... the marble terrace which by ...k presented a scene of busy ac- On the eastern plaza front there ...ne same scene of activity, long lines ...carriages swinging up to the ...s, bringing senators, members, pub- officials and interested observers, ...hile the many lines of cars contributed their quota of the interested public.

Speaker Henderson arrived at his private office about 11:15 and soon was surrounded by members, discussing the program of business. On the senate side there was less evidence of activity, and the crowds were rather slow in invading the galleries. The president pro tem., Mr. Frye, was at his office early, conferring with senators and by 11:30 the floor of the senate began to show signs of the activity preceding actual business.

At 12:15 p. m. the senate took a recess for half an hour.

The president pro tem., Mr. Frye, appointed Messrs. Hoar and Cockrell a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the senate was ready to receive any communication he desired to make.

The speaker of the house appointed Messrs. Payne, of New York; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee, to join the committee of the senate to notify the President that congress is ready to receive any communication from him. The house then took a recess until 2 o'clock

The committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the two houses were organized and ready to receive any communication he might wish to submit, reached the White House at 1:20 o'clock and were at once shown into the cabinet room, where the President was in waiting. The announcement was made by Senator Hoar and in reply the President informed the committee he was glad that congress was again in session and that he would at once send a communication to congress in writing. The committee remained with the President only a few minutes and then, entering their carriages, returned to the capitol.

The credentials of William B. Dillingham, as a senator from Vermont, were presented to the senate and the oath was administered to him. He fills the unexpired term of the late Senator Morrill.

Senator Gears' successor, former Representative Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, was present, but his credentials were withheld until the official announcement of Senator Gears' death.

At 12:55 the senate took a further recess until 1:45.

The roll call of the house showed that 275 members had responded to their names. The speaker announced a quorum present and that the house was ready for business. The new members were then sworn in.

The first bill of the session introduced in the House of Representatives was by Representative Crumpacker, (Rep.) of Indiana, "Making an apportionment of representatives in Congress under the eleventh census." It provides an increase of membership from 357 to 365. The following states gain in representation: Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1. The following states lose: Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 3; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 3; Virginia, 1.

THE ARMY BILL.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Root's bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced to-day by Chairman Hull, of the house military committee, and at once referred to that committee. Work on the bill has been in progress and the measure now is practically completed and ready to be reported. The report probably will be made to-morrow, and Chairman Hull says he hopes to begin consideration of the measure within a day or two, certainly by Friday, with the expectation of passing it in the house before the close of the present week. Mr. Hull says the requirements of the military service make it essential to pass the measure without delay. One of the changes in the bill made by the committee to-day was to adopt an anti-canteen amendment, offered by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, prohibiting the sale of liquor on military property, transports, etc.

Another change made creates an inspector of artillery, instead of a chief of artillery, who is to be on the staff of the general commanding the army.

INDEMNITY PAID.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The State department received a cablegram to-day from United States Minister Hunter at Guatemala City announcing that he had just received from the Honduran government a draft for $10,000 American gold as indemnity for the killing of Frank Pears. The killing occurred at San Pedro Sula in May, 1899, and the indemnity is the full amount of the claim set up. A settlement might have been reached earlier, but for some differences between the claimants themselves.

CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Secretary Hay this morning, for the government of the United States, and Senor Correa, the Nicaraguan minister, for his own government, signed a treaty whereby the latter government concedes to the government of the United States the necessary rights and privileges within her bestowal for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

CIVIL SERVICE AT MANILA.

Washington, Dec. 1.—President McKinley has issued an executive order directing the United States civil service commission to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board created by the Philippine commission, to establish and maintain "an honest and efficient civil service" in the Philippines. The commission is instructed to conduct civil service examinations there on the request of the board under regulations hereafter to be agreed on between the two bodies.

K&K K&K K&K K&

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WE CURE The most chronic cases of Blood Poison in from 30 to 90 days, whether hereditary or contracted. Age no barrier. The *New Method Treatment* is guaranteed to cure or no pay. Thirty years experience—150,000 cured. No mercury—no potash. Have you sore throat, tongue or lips, pimples or blotches, old sores, bone pains, aches, itchiness of the skin, eyes red, hair or eyebrows falling out, furred tongue, dyspeptic stomach—symptoms of the *Secondary Stage*—we positively eradicate all poison from the system. No return of disease—marriage safe. Bank bonds to protect you. $1,000 forfeit any case we cannot cure. Oldest medical firm in America. Question blank free. Books Free for Home Treatment. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&

Rescued From Drink

Heroic Work of a Girl in Saving Her Brother From Drunkenness.

Put a Remedy in His Coffee and Without His Knowledge of the Secret Was Completely Cured.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conqueror. Miss Mary Roberts, of 1033 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., will gladly tell any lady who will write her how she saved her brother from ruin, and her words burn with a new hope to every woman who would rescue a son, brother or husband from the scourge of drunkenness.

MISS MARY ROBERTS.

"May every mother, sister or daughter learn from my experience, is my devout hope, and in thus making public the story of our private misfortune and subsequent blessings it is my earnest desire that every woman read in my words the way to happiness not only for herself but for the man who is struggling with the curse of liquor upon him. Dr. Haines, who discovered Golden Specific, is deserving of woman's homage, and I am glad to know that he will send a free trial package of the remedy to every woman who writes him.

"Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 3586 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail the remedy to you in a plain, sealed package, and thus you can begin the cure at once. The remedy is odorless and tasteless and you need have no fear of discovery."

POPULATION OF STATES.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The population of North Dakota, as officially announced to-day is 319,146, as against 182,719 in 1890. This is an increase of 136,427, or 74.6 per cent.

The population of New Mexico is 195,310 as against 153,593 in 1890. This is an increase of 41,717 or 27 per cent.

The population of Oklahoma is 398,245, as against 61,834 in 1890. This is an increase of 336,411, or 544 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The population of Utah, as officially announced, is 276,749, as against 207,905 in 1890. This is an increase of 68,844, or 33.1 per cent.

The population of Oregon is 413,536, as against 313,767 for 1890. This is an increase of 99,769, or 31.7 per cent.

The population of Nebraska is 1,068,539, against 1,058,910 in 1890. This is an increase of 9,629, or .9 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The population of Idaho, as officially announced is 161,772, as against 84,385 in 1890. This is an increase of 77,387, or 91.7 per cent.

The population of Tennessee is 2,020,616, as against 1,767,518 in 1890. This is an increase of 253,098 or 14.3 per cent.

The population of the Territory of New Mexico is 195,310, against 153,593 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 41,717, or 27.1 per cent. The population in 1880 was 119,565, showing an increase of 34,028, or 28.4 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

The population of the Territory of Oklahoma is 398,245, against 61,834 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 336,411, or 544.0 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The population of Montana, as officially announced to-day, is 243,329, as against 132,159 in 1890. This is an increase of 111,170, or 84.1 per cent.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The population of Indian Territory, as officially announced, is 391,960 as against 180,182 in 1890. This is an increase of 211,778, or 117.5 per cent.

LIQUOR IN MANILA.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The division of insular affairs of the War department has published a statement relative to the liquor traffic of Manila. It shows that the American authorities have increased the license fee from $4 for each saloon to $600 for saloons of the first class, $250 for those of the second class, $100 for the third class and $50 for last class, selling only beer and light wine and located outside of the business district. The sale of the native drink "vino" has been forbidden to soldiers, as it is most harmful in its effects upon them. There were only 155 licenses outstanding on June 30 last, a decrease of 69 since the American's licenses began. The bar-rooms are more orderly and keepers more careful in sales to drunken persons and in observing the opening and closing hours. No discharged American soldiers hold a license. Spaniards hold 66 licenses, Americans 23, Filipinos 26, negroes 2, Chinese 8, Japanese 3, and persons of unknown nationality 27.

PLENTY OF GOLD.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The largest stock of gold coin and bullion ever held in the United States is now accumulated in the treasury and its branches. The total has been rising steadily during the whole of the present year, and is now $474,108,336, or about $76,900,000 greater than at the close of 1899.

This gold is not all the direct property of the United States, but is held against outstanding gold certificates. The amount of these, less the amount in the treasury and its branches, was $203,775,809 Wednesday. All the remaining gold, amounting to about $243,000,000, belongs to the treasury as a part of the reserve fund of $150,000,000. The influx of gold into the treasury comes partly from the new gold fields of the Klondike and other mines, but its retention is due to the pressure for currency, which leads to the acceptance of gold certificates and other paper money in preference to coin. The treasury recently has been shipping small notes in large quantities to New Orleans and other points upon deposits of gold in the New York sub-treasury by the New York reserve agents of the Southern banks.

The fact that $474,108,336 is thus accumulated in a sense under a single authority enables an estimate to be made of some of the other visible gold resources of the country. The national banks reported gold holdings on September 5 of about $312,000,000, of which amount $115,018,140 was in the gold certificates issued by the treasury. The remainder, about $197,000,000 if added to the visible gold in the treasury, makes a total in these two classes of establishments alone of about $670,000,000. This is more than the entire estimated stock of gold in the United States at the close of 1895.

The gold supply of the country on the last day of 1896 was estimated at $692,947,212. The estimated amount November 1, 1900, was $1,080,027,497, and it is probable that the report for December 1 will show at least eleven hundred millions of dollars. The treasury officials are confident that the round sum of $475,000,000 in treasury gold holdings will soon be attained, and that even $500,000,000 is not beyond reasonable expectation.

YOSEMITE LOST.

Auxiliary Cruiser Wrecked in a Typhoon Off Island of Guam.

Manila, Nov. 29.—The United States auxiliary cruiser, Yosemite, was wrecked on November 13, in a typhoon, which swept over the island of Guam. After her cables had parted she drifted on a reef near the harbor of San Luis d'Apra and stove in her bottom. A launch was manned by a coxswain and engineers' apprentice, a seaman and two firemen, and an attempt was made to get a line ashore, but the launch was swamped and the five men were drowned. After pounding on the reef for some time, the Yosemite was blown seaward seventy miles. Before she sank the collier Justin, which was stationed at Gaum, followed and effected the rescue of all on board.

The Yosemite's History.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The Yosemite was first commissioned April 13, 1898. She had been station ship at the island of Guam since the days of the Spanish war. She is a 16-knot converted cruiser, of 6,179 tons displacement, and is provided with a main battery of ten -inch rapid-fire guns, and a secondary battery of six 6-pounders and two colt rifles. She has a complement of 18 officers and 267 men. Her measurements are 391 feet in length by 47 feet extreme breadth. She has a mean draft of 20 feet 1 inch.

Just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the vessel was purchased by the navy department, fitted as an auxiliary cruiser, and rendered effective service as one of the patrol fleet being manned in part by the Michigan naval militia. It is said that her anchorage at Guam was off the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, and that owing to her draft she was obliged to lie six miles off shore. The harbor is a particularly dangerous one, owing to the existence of a rocky shoal in the middle and a particularly crooked channel.

OFFICIAL VOTES.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28.—McKinley's official plurality in Indiana is 26,479. The official count on the vote for electors in this state was finished last night at midnight. The district election marshals brought the certificates to the office of the secretary of state yesterday morning, and the counting began after noon. McKinley's majority over all is 8,032.

Over 7,000 voters voted for the first elector, in place of voting for all fifteen. On these ballots the cross was placed before the name of the first elector in place of before the party emblem. The number of Democrats that made this mistake was 4,464 and the number of Republicans 3,226. Only 254 votes were cast for the Union Reform ticket, 246 votes less than the number of men that signed the petition necessary to get the ticket on the ballot. The vote on all the electors, except the electors-at-large, did not vary much. McKinley's plurality was 1,316 greater than Durbin's.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 28.—The official count of the vote in the recent election shows 57,914 votes. The highest Bryan elector has 2,216 plurality. Glenn, Fusion, for Congress, has 1,227, and Hunt, Fusion, for governor, 2,160. There were 857 Prohibition votes, 213 Barker votes and 232 cast for Bryan electors on what was termed the anti-Fusion Populist ticket.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 28.—The election returns opened by the state board of canvassers show the party vote on President was: Republican, 307,818; Democratic, 209,466; Prohibition, 9,502; People's Party, 613; Socialist Labor, 259; United Christian, 707; Social Democratic, 1,643. Republican plurality, 98,352. Constitutional convention, majority 448. Biennial amendments, majority 31,686.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 1.—The official figures of the presidential election of California, as compiled by the secretary of state, give McKinley 164,755, Bryan 124,985, Woolley 54,024.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30.—With but one county to hear from and its vote accurately estimated, Tennessee's vote in the presidential election was as follows: For president—Bryan, 147,691; McKinley, 125,861. For governor—McMillin, Democrat, 148,899; McCall, Republican, 122,209.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 27.—The official vote of Virginia in the last presidential election, as ascertained yesterday by the state board of canvassers, was: For Bryan, 146,179; McKinley, 117,151; Woolley, 2,167.

TO ADMIT OKLAHOMA.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, to-day introduced a bill to admit Oklahoma as a state, with two representatives. The usual provisions for a constitutional convention and the grants of lands for state institutions are made.

HOBSON'S CONDITION.

New York, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., who is ill with typhoid fever at the Presbyterian hospital, was said at that institution to-day to "Be getting along nicely, with symptoms very favorable."

THE EGAN CASE.

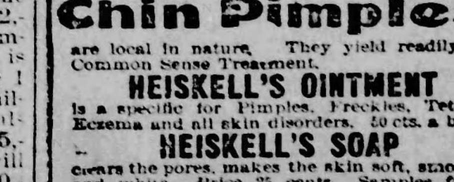
Washington, Nov. 29.—Officials of the war department deny positively that Commissary General Egan, now under suspension from the army, has been reinstated. It is further stated that General Egan has filed no formal application to have his sentence set aside. It is understood that General Egan might be reinstated at any time upon condition that he would accept immediate retirement, but he has shown no disposition to accede to such an arrangement.

LAND WITHDRAWN.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Commissioner Herman, of the general land office, has ordered the withdrawal from public entry of 250,000 acres of vacant unappropriated public domain in Utah that constitutes the water shed from which the domestic water supply of Salt Lake City is derived. The action is taken with a view to reserving permanently the land for forestry purposes.

Cuban Customs.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has prepared for publication a statement showing that the total receipts from customs sources in Cuba for the ten months ending October 31, 1900, were $13,215,499, while for the same ten months of 1899, they were $12,120,991, an increase in 1900 of $1,094,507.



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are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.

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HEISKELL'S SOAP

clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

R R R

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

RANKS MRS. DEWEY

So Declares a London Authority of Mrs. Miles.

London, Dec. 4.—The editor of Burke's Peerage, Mr. A. P. Burke, has settled to his own satisfaction, at least, the question of which is entitled to precedence at State functions, Mrs. Miles or Mrs. Dewey. He decides in favor of Mrs. Miles because the army is the senior service. This is what he says:

"Neither lady can claim any precedence whatever, because the rules of precedence, which were made in Henry VIII's time, do not allow precedence to wives of men of official rank. These rules are meant for court guidance, but the host in a private house may send guests in to dinner as he likes, although he tries to follow the court rules as much as possible.

"The wife of a general who is a commoner takes no precedence at court over the wife of a plain esquire. If a lady is the daughter of a peer, baronet or knight she retains her innate rank and precedence although married to a commoner. The wife of a second lieutenant who is the daughter of a baronet is entitled to precedence over an admiral's wife who is a commoner.

"If the President like to give precedence to any lady in the states other than Mrs. Dewey, or Mrs. Miles, he would be doing nothing wrong, according to our rules, but if Mrs. Dewey were to apply to me for a personal opinion I should say that, the army being the senior service in America, General Miles' wife takes precedence over Admiral Dewey's.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Dec. 4.—In the senate to-day Senator Stewart introduced a bill creating a supreme court for the Philippine islands, with five judges, who are to be appointed for life, and each of them is to draw a salary of $20,000 per annum. The bills provides for an appeal on writs of error to the United States supreme court in all cases involving more than $20,000, and in those in which the constitution of the United States is involved. Speaking of his motive for placing the salary at so high a figure, Mr. Stewart said he had done so in order to secure men of character and professional standing for the office of judge.

PORTO RICO'S DELEGATE.

New York, Dec. 3.—Porto Rico's first delegate to Congress, Frederick Degetau, is in this city. He arrived on the steamer San Juan Saturday night and will stay here and visit friends a few days before he goes to Washington. He has a great desire to study the English language.

"My people want to become root and branch American," he said to-day. "We cannot do it too quickly. We recognize that we are naturally Americans and that our future is a part of the future of this country. After centuries of sleep Porto Rico is getting there with great alacrity. The first sign is the development of the natural resources of the island. The evolution of the people, their development, their education and their enrichment will follow. The only question now in Porto Rico is between the Federalists who want to hurry up and be made a state with an autonomous government at once, and the Republicans who want to go slow and first be made a territory with a territorial government and later graduate into full statehood.

Senor Degetau is a Republican and was chosen by a large majority over his Federalist opponent. He is about 43 years old. His home is in Ponce, where he formerly edited La Isla De Porto Rico.

BITTER WARFARE FOR DAVIS' SEAT

Thos. Lowry Will Figure in Senatorial Battle in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Dec. 4.—Indications point to one of the bitterest senatorial fights in the history of the state before the next legislature. It will be a battle of millions, in which Thomas Lowry, member of the advisory committee of the Republican national committee in the last campaign will be one of the commanding figures.

Mr. Lowry has long been ambitious to obtain a seat in the senate. He has been a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds, and since the consolidation of the St. Paul and Minneapolis street railways has been a power in the party. The death of Senator Davis has now offered an opportunity to get the coveted place.

The continual fight that the state has been compelled to make through the state board of equalization to obtain from the Twin City Rapid Transit company what the authorities deemed an equitable amount of taxes, has engendered strong feeling against Mr. Lowry.

Besides this, the interests represented by James J. Hill and Mr. Lowry have never been in harmony, and Mr. Hill will undoubtedly exert his efforts and influence to prevent the election of a man openly opposed to him. Mr. Hill and Senator Nelson would like to have one man in the senate not positively unfriendly to them.

The uncertainty of combinations that may be made makes it impossible to say what strength Lowry may develop, or how dangerously Mr. Nelson's chances of re-election may be jeopardized. If Governor Lind should appoint President Northrop, of the state university, himself a Republican, to the position, it would materially affect the situation.

CZAR IS GAINING.

Livada, Dec. 4.—The physicians of the czar issued the following bulletin to-day: "The czar passed the last 24 hours very satisfactorily. Yesterday evening his temperature was 100.6 and his pulse 80. This morning his temperature was 96.6, pulse 80. His general condition is very good. His majesty is now able to sit in an invalid chair at intervals during the day."

FIRE IN TREASURY.

Washington, Nov. 30.—At 11:30 to-day fire was discovered in the files room on the third floor of the treasury department. It was extinguished before serious damage was done.

The fire occurred in room 60, used by the auditor for the interior department. It destroyed and damaged some temporary supplies used in the office. The loss is small. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been either from spontaneous combustion or a defective flue.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Famous Mrs. Lease Wants to Get Away From Her Husband.

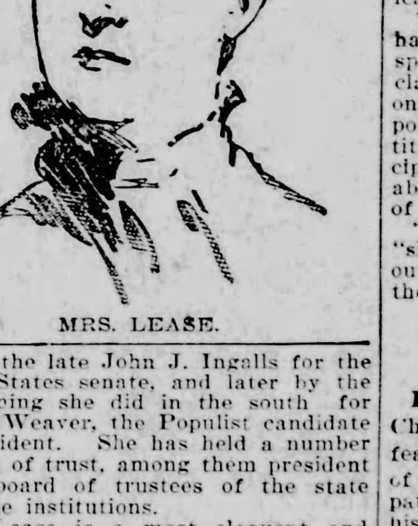
Wichita, Kan., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease will this week file suit in the district court of Wichita, asking that divorce be granted her from her husband, Charles Lease. She will charge incompability and failure to provide. Mr. Lease says he will not contest the suit. It will probably be filed here to-morrow, as the papers are now said to be in the hands of attorneys here.

For the last three years Mr. and Mrs. Lease have not lived together. During the seven years prior to that she was in politics and was at home little of the time. Three years ago she wanted her husband to go to New York and live, so she could give her voice a wider scope, but he refused and is said to have objected to her going. She went anyway and took her three children with her. They are there now, but Lease has been sending them money to live on.

Mrs. Lease is making very little money now out of her lectures. This summer when Mrs. Lease changed her politics he scored her in an interview. He said today that he was getting tired of being referred to as "the husband of Mrs. Lease." He said that she was a very bright woman, so far as learning went, but she was no kind of wife for him. She will not ask for the restitution of her maiden name. They have been married twenty-seven years.

Mrs. Lease had been for many years prior to her removal to New York, a resident of Wichita. She became interested in politics and social reform while on a visit to Great Britain soon after her graduation from the convent school aat Allegheny, N. Y., and from the Young Ladies' Seminary at Ceres, in the same state. She is a native of Pennsylvania. After her marriage with Mr. Lease, in 1873, and her removal to Wichita she was carried to the front by the political revolution in Kansas. She had already become proficient in the practice of law, and at once attracted attention as a leader of the Populist party.

She made a national reputation by her intensely bitter opposition to the candi-



MRS. LEASE.

dacy of the late John J. Ingalls for the United States senate, and later by the campaigning she did in the south for General Weaver, the Populist candidate for President. She has held a number of offices of trust, among them president of the board of trustees of the state charitable institutions.

Mrs. Lease is a most eloquent and magnetic public speaker, and seldom fails to win the entire sympathy if not the intellectual approval of her audiences. She has the courage of her convictions, which often carry her to extreme lengths against those whom her judgment opposes. Her following would be probably much larger than it is were it not for her radical views.

Mr. Lease is one of the solid, substantial citizens of the town, and is by no means the mere satellite of his brilliant wife, as those who do not know him imagine. Owing to his progressive spouse he has been often lampooned as an effeminate man, but he has been broad enough to smile at these misconceptions of his character. Mr. and Mrs. Lease have been married twenty-seven years and have three children, all of whom but one are of age.

WHITE PLEADED GUILTY.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 3.—General W. L. White, of Grand Rapids, ex-quartermaster general of the Michigan National Guard, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity in the state military clothing frauds and was sentenced by Judge Wiest to ten years in prison.

After a plea of guilty has been entered by the clerk, Gen. White's attorney presented a petition, signed by 400 citizens of Grand Rapids, urging that the utmost leniency permissable under the law be extended.

After a private consultation with White, Judge Wiest took the bench and said that no showing had been made to mitigate White's offense. The judge declared that he believed White was the principal in the frauds.

FOR THE FAR NORTH.

Christiania, Nov. 28.—The Duke of Abruzzi, the Arctic explorer, has completed his arrangements for the relief expedition next spring to Franz Josef Land in search of the Norwegian machinist, Stookken, and the two Italians who were lost during the recent expedition.

The search expedition will be commanded by Captain Stookken, father of the machinist, who has conferred here with the Duke of Abruzzi and Dr. Nansen.

IN LINE FOR FILING.

Crookston, Minn., Dec. 3.—A line of men was formed last night, extending from the United States land office for several blocks, with the intention of remaining in their places until Tuesday morning, so that they may have an early chance to file upon the lands of the White Earth Indian reservation, which has been opened for settlement. It is estimated that there will be half a dozen filings for each claim and the contests that will follow will keep the land attorneys busy for the rest of the winter. Squatters have gone on the lands in large numbers and claim-holders dot the territory in all directions and when the hour for opening shall arrive it is feared that serious trouble and even bloodshed may ensue between the squatters and those who have abided by the law.

MORE GOLD.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The steamer Curacoa has arrived from Mexican ports with $500,000 in gold bullion and specie. The bullion is from mines back of Mazatlan and Altata and amounts of $400,000 in value and the specie is worth $100,000. In addition the Curacoa brought several tons of ore to be smelted.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

The New Blade Sewing Machine

Box Head $17.00

Drop Head $18.00

See advertisement next week.

GERMANS LOST TWENTY KILLED

In a Battle With Boxers. Tang Weng Huaan Captured.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.—It is reported in Tien Tsin that the Germans lost twenty killed and many wounded west of Pao Ting Fu where they were attacked by 2,500 Boxers. A quantity of loose powder exploded in the last arsenal occupied by the Russians. It is supposed the explosion was caused by two Chinese smoking. Both Chinamen were killed. The shock was felt at Tien Tsin, four miles distant.

Huaan Captured.

Tien Tsin, Monday, Dec. 3.—Tang Weng Huaan, the author of the outrages upon the Pao Ting Fu missionaries, arrived to-day and was paraded through the Victoria Road in a cart under a strong German guard, previous to being handed over to the provisional government for decapitation.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—The semi-official Berliner Post, in the course of an evidenly inspired article replying to the suggestions of some lenient punishments of the guilty officials in China made by the United States government, says:

"Since doubts have been expressed here and there as to whether it is advisable to insist upon the death of the ringleaders of the anti-foreign movement as an irrevocable decision, it should be pointed out that such doubts cannot be traced to considerations of humanity as if some power regards such a punishment as too severe. The facts are, that all the powers are convinced that the ringleaders deserve death; but the question has been raised on various sides as to whether such a measure should be insisted upon from the standpoint of political expediency.

"So far as Germany is concerned, she has never insisted upon the execution of specific persons, but has repeatedly declared that she laid chief emphasis upon the harmonious action of all the powers in punishing the guilty. This attitude corresponds with the guiding principles of Germany's policy, which seeks, above all else, to preserve the harmony of the powers."

"The German army," the paper adds, "should not be accused of cruelty without considering the facts in the light of the conditions."

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from China to the Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shan Si. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French.

The governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived there their hands were tied. Then the governor himself poniared them all. Next the governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the governor paniared them and also a number of Chinese priests and thirty Chinese sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price and their son, all of the American board; Mr. and Mrs. Lagren, of the Swedish, and Miss Eldred, an English woman, were butchered. The story of these murders directly implicated Yu Hsien, then governor of Shan Si. As announced in the Pekin dispatches of the Associated Press of aSturday last, members of Li Hung Chang's staff say the Chinese emperor will probably send Yu Hsien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

A number of the reports have been published of the June massacres in Shan Si, some of the details being too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered.

A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Dec. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Commercial failures in November were 850 in number and $12,300,316 in amount of liabilities, against 782 in October for $9,072,791, and 886 in November last year, when the liabilities were only $8,046,848. Manufacturing defaults were but 193 in number and $3,883,165 in amount, the bulk of the mortality occurring in trading concerns, of which 617 failed for $7,506,358. There were 40 other commercial failures, with liabilities of $910,793. Four banking and financial companies defaulted for $823,000. At first glance, the November statement appears very unsatisfactory, but it must be remembered that a few heavy failures in wool and other textile industries account for a large share of the reported liabilities. Aside from this one branch of trade, which has naturally suffered heavily from the tardy approach of winter, the figures show business to be on a good foundation.

Holiday retail trade starts off well. The week has been characterized by many advances in prices, but the most significant is the small rise in boots and shoes, which of all the great industries has been slowest to conform to the general improvement. A larger demand for goods for current consumption is the report from nearly all directions. The dry goods trade, recovering after recent liquidation, shows business expanding, but irregularly and slowly. Cotton goods show the best results, fine brown sheetings advancing from 6 to 6.25 cents; bleached shirtings from 7.41 to 7.62 cents, and brown sheetings from 5 to 5.12 cents. There is little curtailment of output of cotton goods, but some mills which usually run on export trade are diverting machinery to lightweights for home use.

Railroad earnings for November to date show 1 per cent gain over 1899, and 11.1 per cent over 1898.

Good news continues to come from iron and steel sections. Sales of pig iron in three weeks have aggregated 200,000 tons at Chicago, and idle furnaces are going into blast, indicating a much larger capacity now than on November 1. Buying of all finished forms increases, and some orders are placed at slightly higher quotations. Railroads are purchasing most liberally and machinery is in special demand. As yet the advance in cotton goods is not at all in proportion to the gain in raw material. The wool market is recovering from the shock of heavy failures, and sales at three chief eastern markets increased about a half million pounds for the week, but prices are somewhat easier, particularly for the cheaper grades.

Abundant estimates that the cotton yield will not reach ten million bales failed to affect prices, for traders are beginning to appreciate the fact that a decrease in consumption is an unavoidable concomitant of unusually high quotations. Wheat is farther from a dollar than at any time since that price was predicted by a high authority, and the usual rumors of damage from jointing before frost, fall as flat as they have done in previous years.

An ample corn crop did not prevent a clever manipulator from securing control of available stocks at Chicago and forcing the price up to 51 cents for the current month's delivery. Heavy receipts of cattle at Chicago depress the prices, and the average in this market for live beef fell to $4.70, against $5.09 a year ago.

Russian Wheat.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The Central Statistical committee estimates that the yield of winter wheat for 1900 in Russia, including Siberia and Central Russia will be 224,300,000 poods, and the yield of rye 1,407,300,000 poods.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 4.—Close.—This was a heavy day for wheat, with a featureless market and very light trading. Prices, however, were firm and the close showed an advance of ⅜c to ½c, May being the strongest month.

Cables were heavy and unchanged.

There were more reports of heavy damage to the Argentine crop, both by heat and hail, and the conditions in this far-away land are still a bugaboo, and it seems impossible to get definite advices.

Primary receipts were large, being 864,000 bushels, compared with 668,000 bushels a year ago. Bradstreet's report showed a decrease in the world's visible supply of 1,475,000 bushels, but this did not have as much effect on the day as it was expected. It was added to the bullishness of statistics, however, and then a better class of buying helped to keep up the prices.

Northwestern weather is mild and fair, and for the first time in many days the receipts show a lead over the same day of last year.

Corn trade was light, but prices were firm and advanced. The corn market is attracting considerable attention just at present, as there are indications that somebody is attempting to repeat in December the Phillips operation last month.

Oats were dull and unchanged.

Clover seed business was light, with prices off a few cents. There are still no shipments, but the receipts to-day ran up to 600 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 37½c; December, 38c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 3, 36½c; No. 4, 35½c.

Oats—Cash, 23c; December, 23c; May, 25c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 24¼c.

Rye—51c.

Clover seed—Cash, 1899 prime, $6.30; December, $6.60; March, $6.72½; No. 2, $5.60@5.80; rejected, $5.40@5.50.

At Chicago.

Wheat ruled dull early to-day. January opened ⅛c lower at 70⅞ to 70⅝, on easier cables than expected, but rallied to 71c on reports of damages to the Argentine crop by hail. Local receipts were 188 cars. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 633 cars, against 594 last week and 574 a year ago.

Corn was dull and steady on small country offerings. May opened unchanged at 36⅜ to 36½ and sold to 36⅞. Receipts were 523 cars, two of contract grade.

Oats were dull. May opened a shade lower at 23⅝@⅞, and sold to 23⅞. Receipts were 325 cars.

Provisions were dull but firm. January pork opened unchanged at $11.87½, sold to $12.00, and then reacted to $11.92½; January lard opened a shade higher, at $6.75, selling to $6.77½; January ribs opened unchanged at $6.17½ and advanced to $6.22½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 3 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	75⅝
December	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	75⅝
May	79⅛	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜	79⅛
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
December	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛	70½⅝
January	70⅞	71⅛	70⅞	71½⅛	70⅞@71
May	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛⅝	73⅞
Corn—					
December	36@⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛
January	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35@⅛
May	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜⅛
Oats—					
December	21¼	21⅜½	21¼	21⅜½	21¼
January	21⅛	..	..	21⅜	21⅜
May	23⅝⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
December	76⅝	77⅛	76⅝	77⅛	76⅞
May	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	79⅜
Corn—					
December	44¼	45⅛	44¼	45½	44¼
May	42½	42⅝	42¼	42½	42⅜
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
December	69⅝	71	69⅝	71	69⅞
May	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	73⅞
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
December	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	72⅝	71⅛
May	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	74⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
December	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛
May	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
January	$11.87	$12.02	$11.87	$12.02	$11.87
May	11.85	11.95	11.85	11.95	..
Lard—					
January	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80	6.97
May	6.82	6.87	6.82	6.87	..
Ribs—					
January	6.17	6.22	6.17	6.20	6.30
May	6.27	..	..	6.27	..

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 4.—Noon.—Money on call nominally 4@4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85⅝ for demand and at $4.81⅝@4.81¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.82½ and $4.86½. Commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81¼. Silver certificates, 64@65c. Bar silver, 64⅛c. Mexican dollars, 50½c.

New York, Dec. 5.—Wall street.—Prices of stocks were shaded at the opening, but a sufficient number of prominent exceptions showed gains to make the market slightly irregular. The heaviness of the London market was an influence in the opening trading here. Changes were in all cases within the limit of a point, Sugar rising about that much.

Special pressure was directed against Tennessee Coal, forcing it down 2 points, both other mercurial specialties were only affected fractionally. A feature of the rally was followed with a rise of 2 points in Erie first preferred, and 1½ in the second preferred. Pacific Mail and Linseed Oil preferred rose 1½ and Sugar, after declining to 134, rose above 135. But little change occurred in the general railway list and earlier losses were not fully recovered. At 11 o'clock Sugar yielded to 134, and the general list became yielding and quiet.

The depression became general, but the declines were ragged and uneven. The principal sufferers were among the industrials. Tobacco, Tennessee Coal, the Steel & Wire stocks, Colorado Fuel, Pressed Steel Car, Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda lost between 1 and 2 points. Sugar was very feverish, and its reaction reached 1⅜. Business was very small and the market hardened before noon. Pullman rose 1⅜ on a moderate demand. The bond market was somewhat irregular. Business was relatively larger than in stocks.

New York Stock Market.

Am. Cotton	30½	....	....	30½
Am. Tobacco	107⅝	107⅝	106	106⅝
Am. Steel Wire	85⅝	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝
Am. S. W. com	41½	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝
Am. Sugar	124½	125⅛	127⅝	127⅝
Atchison	39⅛	..	..	38⅝
Atchison pref.	83⅝	83⅝	83	83
Am. Car and F.	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝
Bal. and Ohio	79⅝	179⅝	78⅝	79⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	70⅛	72⅝	70	70⅝
Burlington	130⅝	130⅝	133	133⅝
Con. Tobacco	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
Col. Fuel	50⅝	50⅝	48⅝	49⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	66½	66½	65⅝	66
Federal Steel	48½	48⅝	48	47⅞
Federal Steel pfd	75	75⅞	..	75⅝
General Electric	167	167	166⅝	167
Hocking	39	39	39	39⅛
Hocking pfd	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	71⅞
Louis. & Nash.	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	82
Leather	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
Leather pfd	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛
L. E. & W. com.	35	35	35	35
Manhattan	108⅝	109	108	108⅝
Missouri Pac.	60	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝
Missouri K. & T.	28	..	..	27⅝
Nat. Tube Co.	60⅝	..	..	60
Nat. Tube pfd.	102⅝	..	..	102
North. Pac. pfd.	82⅝	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝
North. Pac.	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70
N. Y. Central	143	..	..	142
Nor. & West	51⅝	..	..	51⅝
N. & W. com.	42⅝	..	..	42
Penna.	142⅝	143	141⅝	142⅝
Pacific Mail	47⅝	48	46⅝	46⅝
People's Gas Co.	99⅝	100⅝	98⅝	99⅝
Reading, 1st pfd.	64	..	..	63⅝
Rock Island	115⅝	..	..	114⅝
Rep. S. & I. C.	15⅝	..	..	15⅝
South. Ry., pfd.	67⅝	..	..	66⅝
St. Paul	127⅝	127⅝	126⅝	126⅝
South. Pacific	42⅝	..	..	41⅝
Tenn. Coal and Iron	68⅝	68⅝	67	67⅝
Union Pacific	71⅝	72⅝	71	71⅝
Union Pacific, pfd.	81⅝	..	..	81⅝
Wabash pfd.	21	22	21	21⅝
W. L. E.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Detroit, Dec. 4.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@4.75; handy butchers' cattle, $4.25@4.40; common, $2.50@4.00; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders easy, $2.50@3.50.

Milch cows—Market active at $25.00@50.00; calves, active, at $4.50@6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady. Prime lambs, $4.75@4.80; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs trade is active at the fololwing prices: Prime mediums, $4.80@4.85; Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; pigs, $4.75@4.80; roughs, $3.75@4.25; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market generally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.45@6.00; poor to medium, $4.10@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; cows, $2.60@4.25; heifers, $2.65@4.65; canners, $2.00@2.50; bulls, @2.5@4.25; calves, $3.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.15; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 31,000; estimated receipts to-mororw, 40,000; left over 3,886; market steady, closing easier; top, $4.87½; mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.87½; good to choice heavy, $4.55@5.85; rough heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.50@4.85; bulk of sales, $4.65@4.80.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, Dec. 4.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market active and steady at yesterday's average; selling generally in straight loads at $4.85; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.50; trade closing steady.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4.—(Elrick Bro.'s special report to The Blade). Cattle—Receipts, 10 cars; market dull. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market firm; pigs, $5.05; Yorkers, $4.90; mediums, $4.95; heavies, $4.95@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market strong at yesterday's prices, tops, $5.35@5.40.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., Dec. 4.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter — Dairy, 20c; fancy creamery, 24@25c; gathered cream, 23c; 1-lb. prints 26½c.

Oleomargarine—13c and 15c.

Cheese—12c.

Eggs—Per dozen, 20c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, $1.25.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.40; yellow Danvers, per bu., 70c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.25; Delaware, $2.25 per barrel.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

New Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Spinach—Per bu., 50c.

Carrots—Per bu., 35c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Dec. 4.—Butter—Receipts, 5,211 packages; market firm; creamery, 17@25½c; factory, 12@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 7,703 packages; market strong; large Sept., 11@11½c; small Sept., 16½c; large late made, 10½@10¾c; small late made, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,495 packages; market strong; western regular packing at mark, 21@25c; western, loss off, 25c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3 3-16c; refined steady; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.70; granulated, $5.60.

Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7⅝c.

Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 4.—Butter firm at 25c; none offered; output of last week, 10,300 tubs.

COTTON.

New York, Dec. 5.—The cotton market opened easy with prices 1 to 6 points higher on near months and 1 to 6 points lower in the remote deliveries. This singular disparity in fluctuations was the direct result of covering near month over-sales, under fear that the abnormally small stocks here might tempt exporters or spot cotton interests to create a "corner" in January and March, while selling of May and the later options were encouraged by the apathetic state of investment business and by talk of an unprecedented acreage. The English advices were rather better than expected and following the call helped to cut down the differences established on the opening. During the balance of the first hour the market was tolerably steady but dull and narrow. Europe continued to figure as a buyer of January on all the easier intervals, but sold August as a hedge. The south made few trades either way.

Cotton futures opened steady; December, $9.95; January, $9.83; February, $9.81; March, $9.77; April, offered, $9.72; May, $9.67; June, $9.63; July, $9.60; August, $9.36; September, $8.60.

WOOL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 4.—Trading was extremely quiet in all seaboard and particularly in the local market. The moderate improvement which has been noted in the demand for goods has not been reflected in the wool market since the major portion of the orders for the former have been filled from stocks.

New business in goods is confined either to stock goods or to low grade overcoatings. The movement of the former is encouraging, but does not immediately force wool purchases. Trade in the latter helps the sale of wool substitutes, but not of wool. It will be the middle of the month before trade in heavyweight overcoatings gets under way, and no radical improvement in demand is expected before January, unless concessions are offered on certain weak lots of wool.

Considering the fact that last week was broken by a holiday and the end of the month, sales were of encouraging volume. They were only 500,000 pounds less than for the week previous, while sales of foreign wools were a little larger, aggregating about 650,000 pounds against 800,000 pounds. Carpet wools have been moving just a little more freely.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The wool market here this week has a steady tone, although business was less in volume than last week. Dealers are expecting a better market, but as yet they can see little prospect for an advance in prices. Territory wools continued to head the list of sales. Fine medium and fine scoured staple in, is quoted at 48@49c and for strictly staple stock 50c is asked. Fleece wools and Australian wools are slow.

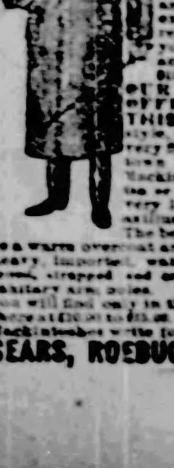
LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Dec. 4.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1900 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$2.50@3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@3.50
Common lugs	3.50@4.50
Medium lugs	4.50@5.00
Good lugs	5.00@5.50
Common leaf (short)	5.00@5.50
Common leaf	5.50@6.00
Medium leaf	6.50@7.50
Good leaf	7.50@8.50
Fine and selections	9.00@10.00
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$3.00@3.50
Trash (sound)	4.00@4.50
Common lugs	4.75@5.00
Medium lugs	5.50@6.50
Good lugs	6.50@7.00
Common leaf (short)	5.50@6.00
Common leaf	6.00@6.50
Medium leaf	7.50@8.00
Good leaf	8.00@10.00
Fine and selections	10.00@10.50
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$2.75@3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@3.25
Common lugs	3.75@4.00
Medium lugs	4.00@4.50
Good lugs	4.50@5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.50@5.00
Common leaf	5.25@5.75
Medium leaf	5.75@6.25
Good leaf	6.50@8.00

Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.



$4.50 WOOL RAINCOAT

$4.50

A REGULAR $10.00 WATERPROOF RAINCOAT OR MACKINTOSH FOR $4.50.

SEND NO MONEY if you live East of the Rocky Mountains, cut this ad out and send to us, state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast, taken over vest, under coat, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine and try it on at your nearest express office, and if found exactly as represented, the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any waterproof coat you can buy at $10.00, pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $4.50 and express charges. THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest 1901 style, ... Write for free Cloth Samples ...

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